新新新列車用南國內名 迎答 純 市

探門種。阿 但常列共發人 上 一 人 列三 合后

人和十萬

1 111

置和污

21. 流 揃六十

层折錄 東收

署遊战 掛論廳 該將揚

部。 特案任新五对人 的案件和分外一發移力 部企业个外一發移力

幸運行行 勿上超絕 、松桃— 1年7月4年1日第 木具者不 社各推篆

作者 加 放 成 通 施

自店海六

的傳費加展八

人连由那当月前前

東台時何 収益 東台時何 収益 東台時何 収益

郭爾多斯.

世行

穴居

一部企报个外一级移刀 所石岭的第二人 河路

啓法津地會對政千天是

別性質功用 人造物及一切關於科學大 人造物及一切關於科學大 人造物及一切關於科學大 人造物及一切關於科學大

特情所不數本 最其被表 新規模者 新規 學潛悉為無名 設治數古義古

●大也(詩)「於我平夏星渠渠」 ●中國日夏(書)「用肇造我區 乙六月七月八月為夏《胡雅切馬 八月初八)為夏我國習慣以陰歷 八月初八)為夏我國習慣以陰歷 夏(陽歷五月初六)至立秋(陽

3. 案俗傳狐結千年能景人妄也 小體搜頭尾背長以随行性沒流 小體搜頭尾背長以随行性沒流

東人也其他可分項目者多用甲乙內門所用之屬❷代詞如某甲某乙即言語察防容服務完也❸蟲介曰甲如龍門不戶為甲五甲為團編結民戶彼此也十戶為甲五甲為團編結民戶彼此

(也古戰時著之以眾)「臣禹乘之觀、木曾甲坼」 目出乘之觀

作案 具仁元 李厚祐 王 置條民 陳楚楠 吳世榮 于右任放銀行均可代收外餘俟續佈 人橋信成銀行南京路三十四號通義 閱可也 本銀行事報務所在江西閱可也 本銀行事報務所在江西 股廣告

圻宴仁行碼欲招總爲央放

XC

许

務周恆賣所元啓 乞油 中 解 沒 不 的 求 來 各 信 縣 各 不 是 品 種 上 維 玉須區者光葉製 交邏几来同户專 數與也非人自家

著四回販放紀

· 尚上海事務 瓜山通 原数估

能像ヨヨ

地區間上

特是東麓

登股份验

執在法 事行巴州 務部線阀 所副已同 影何於本 在長月最出版 江聯成聯 路絡立終 並美人丽 安全會國 两三定价。 自定处 [1 韓全先几 啓沈法国 两谷代

Filling

可见行本

机曲總晉

此九何山

佈為設革

可為表俗傳狐若干年能景人妄也 所屬 · 顧約合中國原本一千七百卷二 於當所稱之順皆指此美一幅約合中 國庫平一千六百八十斤亦謂之重喚 持當所稱之順皆指此美一幅約合中 國庫平一千五百二十斤亦謂之重喚 計組所載之容積日順毎輯約四十立 方英尺 部槽 It 11 611

(可認物何郵種三第日十月入年十四治则本目)

华 弱 之 券 立 號 掛 准 特 政 郵 國 史

馬州一役四大大時八平

行以并在機勢放熟

的打

1111

政所持之宗趣15以前一年台原功為第

经过进份

294.

木報明刊四次報

內附印本莊發起人及社員小像尚有

企指展擇 | 陷報附

J. 25 6 25 3 Fee

五周年紀念之披露

及後

事而與人羣之進化無關。

#11 / ! 流 小竹奇等填附無當安旨者 與首件 學滬谷地始有日 以為進化。媒介者 銀光疾徐記 中尤有最重 風起雲川桀榮 概要以即因 捨於今玉周 其與政治有關 沙门 矣順具 故能深 T 年矣

5 《**福泉天人文》民國選案即於茲羅馬故《報鑑自藍》順** 一十九日以後之天報 「命之有成 1:4: 除量以也。 が此 ٠,٢ 大年险歷三月 於革命即此

可以推木報 | 先發布革命諸文歌| | 「園耆即此一事場 則貧致斥距關人 1月野區人心之宿智務使人 11月野區人心之宿智務使人 上海報界尚有目

本。報 **水**為 綠木報 1. 凡此尤是以 不敢發惟本報首先楊之去 廣州泉義雖不幸而 明本報前此之職志實白 6布告諸文室堂之陣 失败。 · 之元胎 (告张之) 之效傳有之日國古物之終始至國田不動 則知吾革命諸 未有能動音

也天下不成之

出就有過於獨

符級放

施工品

44

小後紅

当大之有也不誠 等於收感回逐通 (所效也是娛於是

110

居為民 談及滿清時 滿清黃龍二 計之中當時 (丁) 近昌市 * + 4 教之勢力見能 H (A) o 塔區 4.11 ٤Ŀ. **定記者** 12 紅花 1.

34. 14. 小水水

翼 與 問 迷 亦 。

矣執之 江江 與2000年 日 詞。本時之 報匡言 周教為

於一十一步。輝,不。氣。作。

木堆工部 Ju] o 控木報 於何審公 本報

小子奔心旷號長盛聞不能思領於國內菩 西之際滿洲五府郡其程威吾民鉗口結舌 。報何公而作也日為鼓吹種族革命及政 一根何公而作也日為鼓吹種族革命及政 一根何公而作也日為鼓吹種族革命及政 荒 舌。政。 黑,而 治。

印度巡捕院姦雞姦之事本報展 乃上海租界 世。

不而 有回水 一撮殺日 部等 等 所 持 で 本 二辰丸

Tento Illo

議立

酒谷報鮮

議論其事而は

本報即屢蓍論對於日政府東倡抵制日貨之

事件發生廣東倡

本報以誠印

金。助,海之。

海內外人。

士。原,咸

幕,未。

本。有,報 形

之。利

不。遂 長。息。

提出水 的机 農農所 作行 不可食 經解 通过退 荷註 構筑學 给於 誓雨 **延**斯秘嗣係此後楊爾侯召與海內**佐** 八典 口 日海 泗内自敬 水外行序 商_回者 角件經 或临於 有交接事件的最高的人

制定六時 場券三千 当黑角

A.

新新舞台煩演各種

浦

殿道詩

水

年

於陽

监妙念

(主) 此皆未報:

(新民) (新民) (新民)

所至遺標數成

Ħ

育三

均開九朝

南市和加州市 绿亚鱼园 有克园台 補放 1. 點 矛近日 家注數問 幸血之者 1 同世孫亦

胞斯上為 **幸智**於領

蓝岗奴数

新各格名

界體拉

聯諸杰在

品的解教 基上

歴の味の

1位 短· 1世

ħ 來之世

思水問黃 他。紀,元。 相對時耳當時最大的程質則外面保存利出 熄我 保存利害。英法協約 11-0 Mg th)

16

160 100 沙孩子

版。据: 130 Ke

11 1110 3 敗端茲先舉其要略如 誠誠如心。 図 後。

大

途。訂。土。依 黑 柏,戰。然。 暗 林。學、无。 彼此學。 140 狀東亞病 題 大地國、反。時。起煙道對之。 內。洋。至于哥。喇·奧。取。 之。主。於·沙·在。哈·列·也。 變。義。美·法·法·前國。俄

遷是 利亞際哈密 法。變· 五。色。 章·土 尼亞質 革命衛起血 挺 認。瓜。八。 整, 考。法 四。阿, 分。月, 基, 德 西。藏。高。波。末。 耳, 國, 內。王·汗。斯。英 分の月り 二。智。共。世。各、青、 高。波。末。 革心心果。这 其 國。年。



經略便 胡 英次任命為 新國青 拼 屯墾

涌却容事 水精 也 汝 英為 奈 油 都 可 智施采含交通部 潜任命 為交通部格界及 照照难此介 陸區原程 王文音樂 所允交

任命 作合正不順大 度福為伊華銀邊 參騰此介 伊犂鎮道以下 1

成湖及跨周濟

75 4:4

X 8.30

25 19 8 B

仙先妇

局

盂

组

地山水山越門

が文句ができた 一个生生的。 「 一个生生的。 「 一生生的」 「 一生生的」 「 一生生的」 「 一生生的」 「 一生生的」 「 一生生物」 「 一生生物」 「 一生生物」 「 一生生物」 「 一生生物」 「 一生生物」 「 一生物」 一生物。 大方人が高いました。

〇島下川等標 年以上度区別 お付と原は記 以下政策制制 月為祖 一只是是我!

-1

使品度(S) 知 じまま

Z

麻

劣

所外半來信須京師の一名 大西郷 以前の一名 大西郷 は難豊夫下前

路列》二數小型 四十八以此分類 小 独和强和

族的存物四十

法自然特化

即占否村的

应用让改规

BE HA WITE TO

DyA的别 化無分二

ALIYE EXPERIE

野局南主本園無不立時 R化匠町 存府面於は心田知言之企 総記動本序並 也牌技、水化 制資得多為 可提品包有 行业的数据 故自行都请

我少日每次传报内 多记先《新汉州外

故其主不是完內之 思則可申村非不定 才傳 男人科亞

氽 君 之 翌 移流 走行 該與處的 第四 宫将 油油 连地较名 4.3.7.12 研奏工作 医乳质 即最大 識目於納得 的分表的工 在基本 1731 近信。 - 4 命語スを雇り額先 。1923年2月1日 门提及身界上侧压 树飞加度其上形式 处分2000上层扩启 R. P. W. 的可以也

他 機 所 打 所 打 所 工 西 世 地 大 和 世 里 工 作種種不法中縣 1.感真解除富县印度或有多次的下海。 成人名英巴丁基 भा भारतह ए 省本語の資本語の 行 河道 東面江北 公。四上

中於國 會 通 起的则表游 岩 11: FT UL LL 11: 14: 沙连 古华二乔 MADINET: 10 部折 BS 154 場合な 30 17 遊聯 典 行 Mr. L. 11 11 月谷! 以例 建工作、联合 各門 17. 1 pp. 17. 到金克里拉在 第二次第二次 The die 克安舖几份行 對江 1119 T VIII 40 75 展物を形態 2 . 3 . . . 時月

第一则正 影線如本 [] [] 取命十段 四下和於原情 今或經濟論 五四於法典 等邮款化 治行源 居 來 時商日

諾及也知文世為高 君同然此的牙二群 請他在生不出士登 此分通後 歸的有意振 主於告於並 天此在四語 解し方は人公 蚁

打事

: 63

收

11 4. 11

預別ス

於帝朝 長朝 #

企 加 加 加

7,7.

切為報即「

遺精之思

從此

絕跡山

體亦加

一般確定改

太智生之保旨

語。 被告

人之抱在

斯疾者及服是丸頂得早占勿樂也耑此鳴謝即

耀升蔡德全頓首

桁之鐵柴銀可稱壯身肥體之良劑

余受

冰深惭

無答報為

此

打

生良藥之奇效不勝愉悅余隨購隨 為一經試服即覺精神微長效驗顯然於是深信

箭假返國祇以過於悼傷故內腎虧乏夜惡遺精月必數 **兜安大臂生賜鑒敬謝者余游學東瀛因去年家嚴逝世**

服然余素不是信释藥义不能五般友之美意且寄 大醫生秘製保腎丸能封髓固精跃功甚偉再三勒余試 次不 堪 北累 今春 敞 友來 含 述及

而夜心 池 賜

列 1人 退人 至而結核人全被後行 方行和 20 所以 20 形式 门主故 含穀寫 有内 製松跃

而二十五份为以他先促之6 多一人但二是新始终到此何 全定是同于了每十四届出

背

五江 十一號 B 護 體 巡

THE PART OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

痛習 痛驟

學者鉤稽。

加國前途有阳

礙云部

事十

定其為開元雜報配齐蓋有四說可用以推定(一)此發編雖無首尾樣題然 **港漫館此業塁影了了**可辨然亦難施攝影 此**曾**開元政事蓋常時條布於外者••••••雄後得開元錄驗之條條可復 行大射禮於宏嗣樓南 數十幅,緊日條。學不立首末其略曰某日皇帝耕藉田行九推禮某日百傑 **青文明實有不可磨滅者也或問如許等斷篇何以能斷** •••••• 樵俗時未知何等舊••••有知背自外來曰。 陵楊氏也殷如此者七葉裝成一冊他棄多 術故今特形機為之鉄版掲出以見 之 「樵於襄決間

元 開 丁未招曰朕君臨宇內子育元於內於親 立於太原府之南 弱為將軍討之思節故官內史上所善又 獨南按察仗表由先上言安南政即杨 嘉其能即也 林鄉等攻圍州縣事勢急迫上遣楊思 沙中 原于張說出師討康顧子以其機邊居及 撫販给民有罹灾不任耕者官分牛種 丁亥造户部尚書陸泉先往汝許等州存 上集群君 似九族外協底政以和北民務崇敦本克 村林等州 黄河健破损田林 於起義堂制級刻在

齊臂出其間」云云孫氏此 見端委較唐 幸於某明日敞於某誠不類數十幅警樵恨生不爲太平男子及覩開元中事。 發點帶合且孫氏當年所見固無首 也楊君潛龕惠假此葉供臨樵且以考訂相屬因並述其意見如此以俟淨 ••••及來長安日見條報朝廷事者徒日今日除某官明日授某官今 條報、簡义有許 起居注實錄之新況用生紙 瞪二也此發編號。 言緊P條事頗

> 已定 日(十三)由態 說已 面 理

将

11

六國 當即 磋商 各 消 須 定此 問 軍 财 一數給發 欵 共 目 報告 用途 問中 清

借欵 中 局 ·四人士互

百萬

國 津有蒜 國民 來電 南京 失敗而致攻擊若 數以舒 危急 國湖 同上 試不開出 力北 並發 願處 統

黨十 蜀 不然現 (i: 調和停 **園** E **;**11 安同上 沙 送處王副 辦

光。

清后 自流 機事 撫見上 為滿 散宗社 大總 八傾向 心統已電趙 黨日 之内

使厚聞

蒙匪

又侵略

伯

都訥

中

有

俄

人

棠等到 日會議 司 出參議員 建築漢 卾 甚洽 案該 與 楚楠 政界籌商 聞 僑從 政房 参議 表頗爲慣 悅 屋 It. 集鉅股組 頭辦 院 灰 反 瑞謨邵 實 激謂 楼 華僑 業事連 間 民國 對於 織 選

> 表之言殆未免有誤會本報 其空按当中華之選舉法安能推行血 胡開瑞電皖都督為其弟孝齡訟寃都

解釋該民人三字又未

贛省李都督烈鈞 事 已將第一 一期裁 减

也人先知 83 殿冥 2 息而 圣行 易 卿 党 您 7. 风 俗淫扶 端 益 有 滔 支 届 濉 眩

或 務院明頒禁令顯前計四 V 軍 黨 其弊有三請

王子五八八

取消局上 明 黃留守電致袁大總統及各省略謂 方軍隊已整 追悼去年廣州 日(土玉)南京軍界在第 死事諸 南京專電工工作四 將留 舞臺 守 開 鹡 會

●前日粵都督胡漢民令吳祥達槍殺陳芸生許雪三十文同一布匹稅增八倍通電反對同上三十文同一布匹稅增八倍通電反對同上三十文同一布匹稅增八倍通電反對同上 已有確證衆心不平平光復會員此次被殺罪 量由 八蹂躪光復會:雪湫等均爲 班• [[1]• 徵·

で記華僑之三思也 石血及於和蘭屬地語 地華信 11. 多新 日

長胡銘槃定

●皖軍參謀部吳介璘電請蘇人消除作中解釋試有以語我來 按審實二字未知皖都督作何解 除江 南北意見同上

辦妥情形通告中央各省顧問 A 報 h. 周 机 祠 期产 九月十四安慶声電 毫無抑屈該民人何得狡辯云云 府復電謂係遵大總統命令審實辦 ●江蘇財政司蔣君辭職由程都督另委金鼎接充即日任事●湖中軍界維持會以目的旣達因通電即日取消局上解職另行委任並薦朱瑞陳公俠等才可大用局上●蔣都督以浙省部署組定自問少政治經驗電陳大總統請

兵

1日報館路 權號 刊著自 曲

香億萬斯年 社林立滬濱斯盛神州首出聲譽籍甚 **偉**論報

二軍軍長徐賢山 於憧家維民國之成立質貴報 濂出 縣其前志仙 乙成立質貴報鼓吹之功維警鐘羗一紙之風行被陶頓 滁世界 級所持宗旨風張為貴報發行 於大同第

神州五週紀念萬歲吳鐵城門州五週紀念萬歲吳鐵城 民蚁 人敬心 成 V. 俱盛高爾登處廷愷敬 類斡旋我测量報 鐵城祝與天久長南京民社支部敬祀 閱星霜利同毛蘇銳比干將觀 愷敬祀元於五稔鼓吹芸和代表輿論民國萬 黄龍飲酒 於斯萬年揚州統一黨支部同更龍飲酒質維貴報有開必先工歷寒暑喁吁萬手猪焠萬口

惟有益矢精勤無負羽志與吾同日報公會賜送幛幅並以民國功 限於篇幅統 業共勉 俟明 日補登 之忻

領本之

社下

特愧 白那

摘要如下 不及僧載 手級繁多 阻者注意 必定**使**班法 生死**欲**知法 使 事 必 成 活 不 降 法 。 形 法 止小**兒夜啼**法 製诚火藥水法 使髮無而且長法使婦人即個房法 □ 使宏量者一杯即醉法 □ 使已寝者訴其心事法 □ 使我所思之人入夢法 上 每 部二 元 四 角 **贼無**製餘如為 秘本奇等

有定議再行登報聲明特此奉布並希一致相注尙處不敷其中困難情形早堂各一之小回復金融機關緊迫非故本公司莆章向以陰歷三月初一日起照章资給上 **死** 收給 解 收 於 收 於 收 於 收 於 收 於 收 路百築層 公計勢從司破難木 雄苦山與自 得杭去 手寫伙 所營光

去年股長版如何為指效給祗自隨僕本層股東常會議決遊辦至常會日期一計 路公司経済要産場と以來市面 貨推出

廣張 顧路遷 豁起至 公見二 敢貨馬 煩價路 移格望 玉外平 麻口 可常

江西磁業公司出張所告白

定為本

代交 發表人前 四種 九十

質 、驗奇術 不過費洋二角

可得無數法門

杉門病亦法外門在菜同心類語 相深層被出逢四点意樂研 卿金华市角生一人壺代活學 加州高出心养土掩荷人尤

沈一車昌齡存午箱世頃原深

說阿英教前慶爲者算於 出閘租儕九深請假每岐

另北界診照之折蔽四 議場一例鐘醫 旅源疑家 貧樹元格起至有江難言 班雀除立容烟退事華光象氣使能

路每其奇屢面烟侍般班黑速珍七打萬驗試色容面久等面真珠 號六一絕度青枯如探症色有沈 彭子惟五赊黑黄冠不科枯奪香 卷小樂假號立立王輟擦黃天嫩 堂瓶木冒點傳變已上數濟造面 正皇溪大

新九 好演准 砭 11 4

(戲好手拿良改演頌目九刊月三)

臺舞新辦商 農好手拿排特日丸念月三 薛賀許王夏毛。張李陽郎周邱思趙吳毛林劉馬張王李 瑜培藍盆早稻月順辞雙卷文風 岩軸文柱仲樹培派德盆經 柳山官芳理珂基來緣展稲 東朝清全員一名著相特

合樓图 二元

waste I

世 電製 雲 騎 尉 浙江方

舒

海均上祠得料去然

總有海對官原大將

被代盈門確 第

行售遇江有帶藥餘

有移

社已兩只得與各與 中道委监託瞬 欲設江供會開華實 進馬辦較上歸 盈音六之海生 歸有總详總出華業 **冯**人瓶未滙易 者公批元不號仿利 弄質茲脫豐膠 及司准每費碼西南 杓首由時銀六 取或立日分相人為 閱經案祗久符集宗 十〇郵更行瓶 除認局增帳旋家明舊倍房被

章理出令白者會旨

單料何之無服後不頭困而此 二句九益網之牙思景傳氣九 角九洋也則有失先眼精兩四 年洋一 有網理六花神虧治 五元一衛則等不飲短四男 角變品生除症足食少肢婦

丸鳳白鶲鳥

每角之服孕經隔無熾藥以**病**本 兩中妙之常期脹力損料島此草 九五一述受觀胸肢體品马百

丹春回科兒

四樂不老語一 科服百吐感小 寄房雙巡認角 萬之端瀉胃兒 均 補明 病萬危夜風急 有 房上 回試急喝電

一切要 元臟科試愈日濁痛通即二獨 輔稱二萬與包至通消小獨樂 在另元靈有可第淋風便箱斷 上採小又萬全三止止靈而推

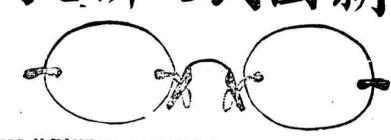
九帶白藥要止立科婦

馬元元配受情難男血然氣陰孕宮無欲甚肪脾或下累下凡 路閉每非良工心育充胃開降是寒力食至胱經因臨虧大婦 聯設料常方資存女滿長胃火丹冷久乏面睡溼肝亞以都女 新上六每始再擠也必能平調功不洗味黃夢熟經夜至因為 里海盒盒務加世催能樂肝經能得且四肌透過費不自身自 内二五—效秘不本生氣自舒從受子肢短洩結動冰帶體帶

方奇明重目瞽憂無疾眼

樂豐三瓶傳開酵藥目可如紅生遠七藥方始竭廢治能不眼天人房里馬洋之朝目 日疾忍刀眼翳年十能名得數人勢聯能目有之上內路一秘異亦點只以割爛白不二統曰此十矣將跳鑒有日有啓鍊西元寶千能三須及或皮星愈症治充中年本淹久察病月雙雲市上也古豁次將遺變或白瞳縫眼明外心藥為而遠則也目大期海每不然雖此後不確珠人使科眼奇血房殘不不近如獨

技新之民國新



告主人廿面益約中海二每瓶包女髮又每瓶永蟲單髮新常瓣明本白人養五第里十進英元料大可脫膠製洋大遠去用咬起不樂一主餘醫號二二餘盤大五六洋重髮無包三洋不瓣能髮遠論靈碩人 年樂門百弄家獨馬角瓶五生吐餾出瓶四咬可使照年男駝雙新 氏室牌第對集弄路上洋角每髮男生〇角每保殺仿蛀女異髮發

音. 全 鏡眼臭離全完良改種各造今

上山結婚夫婦愛情之寫真一 一門裸體美人掛鏡 网络网络四幅每四大回精印美術學校鄉裸體美人掛鏡 网络网络四幅每四大回精印大命革血戰寫真 一册精印本命明信片 甲乙丙三州印本命明信片 甲乙丙三州至岛政局滙免不通、 海四馬路第二百零二號(商) 書畫大成公司堂臺批格外從廉郵政局衙費每元加一成照算外華郵政局滙兌不通之處郵票亦可代價惟作九天 作九五折計 大副

洋四角

面金

《外记任日子》是有文明中间的图音公司。 草盆 医二盆 以及各大者 功久的任日子》是"一","常见其话是"马者","直我可管"的"中华民",中华是

到三天竟將多年疝這平

如初不禁

知有此妙獎何

1

M3,

湯勝

氣

日

求外出重使 N 貼售寸思

奇各步小

諸在樂難腸

圈頃十行疝 耶刻分異氣

功之神有十 同間妙求四

再 登不下 不 生 不 整 不 生 不 能 服

不氣蘭死如

報鳴 石 不 瓜 服 代 得 加 服 附 和 服 附 和

囊彭苦如

蘇縮氣報答

州小湾海路縣

璋麟疝海效

如快氣何點

啓妙九南近

弦 **企**國 國門 表生 H **大** 體廣 告 十七日 山陰 一四 上海 日本 泥軍 都 智 吴四阳 政月令 総初意 李日谷 开称啓下午 南市新舞台特開的安議國民捐辦法包擇五月



州。烟。元。 遠近風播 道無道危行 逐如 迄今已凋五稔。 壓制之 斯報 水 言論之不 言遜古 黄帝四千六百之 [ii] 以悉隸 以空言 爲。神 吾 電磁吸敛入 今之國度 nJ 維事實。

朱優。耶。蒼月。 之。天。 胃。其。 午 金 [4] 靐 粱 计 文李王 順 //。 機。 響。 鏠 祖 民·有· 歸 以·息·

前鑒不 破壞已終。 日助政府。同室操戈。 144 設茫然急待 著先鞭 相摧殘法外 ٨ 聽天。 九族 晋 分 Ħ. 紀期 一青爲奧論 何以 柘 國 禹 蔵 旬。以 州我以勿安謀托萬萬野嬰。中推公年。炎鼾難。堅翻。團 倒在瀾 型事完。 一型事完。

遭鐸在迴鳴。昔。 風。啊。胡。剛。慶。凱。 。壁 **/。隱。覃·樹,曉** 功 民 功氏咫大 ·告·吹·一、縣 翰 家迺。 w.

君一緊蕩花今用爲。紙。維。掃。茫。舉。敷。

千

八

百

或

京

宜將來再 另設稽 休報十三日北京完云大 協 **高**、薪俸以 司 派理監 題及遺散兵 **派理監督** 及遺散兵隊 銀 行用由 團途外

凶 述監督・ | 機比事變化之速は 元之 道過 山可幸有滿意 「財政 二必要並允即行還意



之結果則不日 亦 開始交換今日午後参議院 開秘密質議 討論借

軍 大百萬 議院及内移院之承認問 ED. 亦由各地海**脚** 稅務 内以應政府之急需但銀 同監理別政及査察用金

浮泛當有某君請庸

云今日唐總理及各部

字林報十三日北京電

四日北京電云中國政府對於 前就須監督財政問題解决方允交数云 據要津沿急調循數問題可望早日解决云各地海關就司無理監督借數用途此餘已於府對於銀行團此次提出 己修改後之

演說

大陸報十三日 官 及各部 趣. 總長均整後職院宣 就本部事 移演説吹見・

無損國 家之 權利 實業振興商務等事云云熊總長言借飲 隊甚多應選留强壯者動加加棟又論外交政策 可以獨立 総理言・ 軍事

·发司法! 為海陸軍兩總長均各 改良監獄 in in le 恵君寅説全門司法 為獨立將來須用辯護 必須統一 且司法當 課與地方稅至四 云云司法總長 王寶 草再賣為新生し問題 **盥稅設立** 帳之法幷 **兵額組織**與家 補救之法惟城 -八百萬兩 行攺良幣制 所劃分國 改良 發行 少 周

家

總非宣佈前次件 飲用途唐君云預開秘 密討論會 逐復於是日午後 嚴重な計責会 超付交 孫逸 仙 ---百 萬一元之妖颇受衆議員

京函交換回書問題外間傳說不一茲 國 書之遲疑

列強對於交換

府

切•

建設

尚

成績可

政府來電内言中國現係 據可靠消息間日前外交部已得各國 臨時政 **純惟擬暫不交換國首供、國合門** 首各國為敦睦邦変魁見雖有認可之 交遞 式政府成立後國書

國家 奥各国所町立之條 約政府仍常遵 守現惟從事改良 法律傳司 和之態度深望國人共感此意以公允之心對外人以實邦交而保平和至以前和之態度深望國州者動加加陳又論外,交政策、略開外人對華均持平 一俟並緒後即交移議院及議中國目下非借駁不能支持但 條 約 必須 公債仍當同 入之不敷及政府目前

民政劃分問題最為緊要現在政府提進散之軍 幣制改良稅則提倡 問題謂現正與銀行團徒



事

小

言

五年間之神州

存。能。若復。 州。報。 尤此者 之出世旣閱五稔其間 亦 紀。 紀 一 神 更不 之艱難危險殆 為天行所摧陷之 處。 m 幾。 場 戊。不。而 無, 潜。必 克 幾,歲,

E 州• 去 不• 年。 胚 31. 死的 共和之。 能無州 起卒 遠也果 以舉國。 申·日 11 也未 徵• 衆。 未 之•日。 於•一神 水·一种 Ⅰ戊● 響 孤。誰神亂。追咸存。復。州。命。至。日。 大• 危• 不• 應。 閱 概• 經 改• 之。 內 奇 不 码。 低。 四,

全 定吾 悔。 命引。福。者。當。之。州。與。也。孤。誰 腰。矢。之。以非则世。見。亦。黄。

之禍記者 為夸言。 (雅) 慾損傷

劉

王

清

透

重浮腫

種 花

東

新

到

答

體失力日間不克辦公頭常疼痛欲裂行路時忽然頭量目眩幾欲傾

十年冬余因夜不成寐以致心思煩亂斗

廣東英德沙口

埠油酒糧食號主

通商

精神

所送。 身邊隨時可服茲將 主治 是補房東光華堂 是補房東光華堂 是補房東光華堂 是補房東光華堂 一治效の時香品O可代 與資政第編寄 代〇

N. 机烟〇外单汇局函赌原班公司是\(\bullet\) 以時官備之良班公頭旅○頭旅○頭旅公司旅 回件郵源代價九五計算總沒行所公傷食傷氣公嘱噁〇肚痛〇腹瀉

行所上海四馬路 一元時

AND IRON 庶爲適能不最○常



又患重病後服之元氣即能恢

MAN

*

1

動乏力肢體困

倦照之有効又柔脆

食减少肌

均為滋養身體 亦能提壯精神充補氣血則此酒之價值可

係人身所需者均能直接填積一年汁鐵精酒乃按醫藥科學所 復及激發之功○其 學所精製者 汁等修 爲完善況葡萄美酒 《有効力故爲血
が有精華無不悉
が精及他種補品

費瓶大行或士川疑四國及消

醫靈效閉凡 隆生皆驗虛服 洋者已異實之飮醫 行其試常咸燕食生 總各驗全宜醫過瀉 經留莫球果生多補 理意不購無瀉腹丸 可謂服後補中 也效頗思丸膨 力多消藥脹 上偉諸食立胸 海有大通見膈 老志名竅神悶

有頭痛各疾一應全消迄今絕無復發居然

大有轉機夜能安睡頭痛

でお天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 東京都天寶齋御始創珍珠人参蘆八寶化寿散此散功效極大事治一切內外思寿可 · 录安 一元此音問世已久每日接各单仕商謝 一元此奇問世已久每日接各单仕商謝 一 效服此奇功立見非但痰化咳止氣定喘 咳三似愛行痰補〇 果十水時路喘肺氣 填年尅痰氣受養

三絕腻進戶一次一次 不此風咳男 小下滋神腥夜老華除陰服痰半幼園痰生立產咳諸

佈備押現 告高數已 一存百所銀五 物或萬 可寄養在行開設

銀交辦招兩易各集

行政用費非存儲二三百萬兩萬難支履任來 議院 院 已經開院一切建設 使介紹向花旗銀行工 **應現值可農师屋特函請駐京美國公** 京函袁總統因各部國務 低短期 以已經·

二百萬元) 已於木星期三日撥付

陸總長之長途

外信仰如陸君者不能勝其任也然則 上之種種事宜蓋此事關係重要非中 萬國保利 會事使報告國際工總統擬侯陸到英後即軍委其為 命時殿守中立六盛情頃據總統府人 央 | 國政府前此介紹南北議和及革

係交情若 接待不能負保護之責任故 特萌示辦法云云不知外部將何以處 **國之承認尚 本正式公布此次接待本** 撫慰華僑而和國外部以對於民 到層地恐難以公使之種・

職辦理印花稅 事以李叉藻氏 一籌商發行不兌換票 一提一籌商發行不兌換票 一提 商借貸一財政次長定設一 宜由財政部直接與資本圏

京兩外務總長陸 僕僕

陸之歸期又將因之遲緩矣 比旋又山喜總統也請赴英倫答謝 入位置・

官之狡黠

長委任劃清權限以免再啓爭端然被擊明以後司長由總長鷹任科長由次之外添設三司以為安置南人地步且 段亦有處監 此意見終難釋然開新仍次計 腎脏 天蔚繼任 之:

只接留一二負餘俱乘公挑選以息浮逐未然表茲問膺總理於舊日除員中

有七人餘一缺則留以待現在歸途之一時內定當發表查秘書本有八缺現只日內定當發表查秘書本有八缺現只日內定當發表查秘書本有八缺現只

劉代 表與有電致外務

部略言談代表擬赴南洋各京西駐和別代表與有電致

●京華政局叢談

前日熊組長在總統府密商要政時

之消息 ◆內務部內 留信。以已由超過長限正常的正常的工艺學是不過學級 **身物行管理該部一切文件王蘇事書** 光 宏楽固表張柳劉嘉政與張九十四 尚不敷差遣開熊總長之意疑。網問

▲劉總長三爾管海 記生等則就該部分經考試者的留七 除月以資贈公

・ 大田 東運 説不到 者 即 圏 無 効 間 就 中 氏 特 徳 所 留 人 員 到 部 面 詢 履 歴 以 定 氏 特 徳 所 留 人 員 到 部 面 詢 履 歴 以 定 部有留四. 鄉· 海· 源· 一餘人由南來者又約六十一條人由南來者又約六十一條人由南來者又於其位惟該

) 延聘外回教員以歐美為宜(四)小學附設工基課程(五)質業學生宜多學附設工基課程(五)質業學生宜多 ・ 員秘書六員を事三員問已呈送総一員秘書六員を事三員問已呈送総の表別のでは、八司長六外設秘書長 有五端(二)多設商會以振商移(二)廣立商務實業學堂以宏造就(三 提議注重實業並應舉行之事的 ▲工商秀長王正廷 在网務院・

齟齬後雖經某鉅公出為關停於五司

往來花完並為宗社繁 洋一行為家社黨私運 电北京取安門逐南小湖水井 電頭總統指示辦法奏

帝者在前清県文門監督任内 ** 審債採員何共一無所聞也 ** 事情内移部 領部治格の與秘 中華民國外城職丞善者為宗社無首 随之辦事頗資門助現治格受任 通信

PART WOLL FOR

州神之在現

旗人五名交官應審訊聞已由堃 **佯尤之而關集軍隊潛往捕拖當** 同談堃見來人帶有手槍恐為所害逐 民 密 群 地 事 場 於 先 期另 派人往關 脅. 行商

事情內 移部 秘 機關處常 之一旦提倡外人不 心本行為行商之 心本行為行商之 磁解感應之速非 分電京省塔承 所飲佩可否即集 應天下事份可為 **債則影響所及内** Bri . 形容者區

▲各部開 彩組足・ 随赴總統府高級数項即總 何部先支一萬兩 **暫濟**周記 矢六國借敷成立或不濟紙修實行再 指端多棘手曳在 府然至今商小發 在四移院開秘密台議会給各總長以數項無 已允• 見一班矣 亞和平論胡組・ 給 宗社常軍 職前要求各 軍火帝問起事 内務 趙 總長以

國此後

り函香港以行

一港商

部巴斯舊印総逗當即開用新印奏 文係用漢(家日某某部 印四 文係用漢(家日某某部 印四 達與蒙古察哈爾人 接郷我内土ウ 叵測路人皆見非我

恐不败分配問劉與湯次長

心本行為行商之冠先電省城聯合七之一旦提倡外人不敢輕視而消其野之一旦提倡外人不敢輕視而消其野 耶港中熱心志士思四萬萬同胞急起 萬再聯廿四 担任 起担任三千 **似則鄰歷一聲華睡** 國 債以為後盾先 外同胞莫不聞風響• 行省分行担 選·除· 納· 類· 類· 類· 類· 類· <u>ଜରତ୍ତ୍ର</u>

一谷報報外債決裂財政の一谷報報外債決裂財政の一谷報報外債決裂財政の一分報報外債決裂財政の

. Ĉ.

从谈民城 有 原业才您被一查有打你不 83 The 14 £. 確果等引以功成 本和年八祖則 远观四北明 日垂八 · 6. 正现世界 好此法此次順去就 "水" 年,这 利 是越北北北 民門方與古官 久塔鼓

東行為養病 之障 害故近日政 事質為養病 之障 害故近日政 事質為養病 之障 害故近日政 那我面雖已見效而內都病元確因以 明報 限一 意 之意以痼疾既難立除如坐 待三 之久未免 曠 廢公擬印 抵抗之手段以自衛於是有對禁達頓蓋此種舉動既不能迫台土耳其不用致英德俄三國之商業均大受其影響 倘意大利 **改英徳俄三國之商業均大受其影・見見則此次示威之運動可稱無效・ 岡意大利能撤退該處之** 爾海口之墨使他國商業受其影響 入• 皇或 土耳其目前幷不疑·

0000000000

國內瑣聞

三年 禁护 私一格 No. 红 胡椒 企

外要問 言・元・督・蹇・拔・回・

孙叔 儿女 周 体之

大宗米糧

移去盖恐意大利

害者之屍身共五十五具衆佛可地方發現 獨太人被殺人民之慘遭戮者甚 此外被殺之猶太人尚不知若 致無家可歸者 不下 數萬人 故 掠

息治戰

爭最

生 高之谷公使聞尚ふ 平火 否則即以提亂東 **谷國此後** 不得售事故特與外交胡總長商 臨之心伏剤・ ●程都督將回蘇 衛州更易易如何之政前即示被為助 北京贊成同位一年聯合行政合同提館,提辦法先提電稿二進一電 明察然 辣餅可 俄國 意人利

同瞬買

格與光香

/ 關係要

土耳其達頓納

駐摩法公使現分於帳幕.

分村遊風雨

年已七十人不與聞世事 光復一貧如効洋一千元請責留守保護財産惟穆原 五人言前清道員旗人稷克登布報

見者謂其語言滑爽遠勝在蘇時惟實確有起色哲舌之蹇澀已愈大宇有關 示 成之運動者為爭奪土耳其之政權 確蓋意大利對於土耳其之聚動皆屬 俄國之**懲**官而行但以上所言皆恐不

意土戰爭問題又據同日某報柏

仍不能無疑惑之處據德國

助北云目下意大利之器動皆係合乎 俄四政府現預備在聖彼得堡開會討 爾海口之意見如何億人對於俄國現

萬人云・ 統佛司所居之獨太人不下 惟仍不敷佈其情形至為懷慘留居 較佛司 サ方本處所意之數節常史 成之猶太人募集振歎將來募府之後·

多法國

盟

司城内者實政二千人駐拉巴若一萬 司及麥吉納丽處共六千人又駐紮佛 達三萬八千人な多内分 法战駐紫原洛哥之兵隊 千人其餘希非亞兵隊共 帶著一萬一千人駐麥維亞省者 人驻塞夫拉者一千人驻克斯巴• 駐阿爾紀羅與摩洛哥交界沿 日下 蚌佛

然有喜色惟刻下米價奇昂來源缺乏。 然有喜色惟刻下米價奇昂來源缺乏 限制該縣擬與米市如與現行法令不 射出洋面適位で 荷領有該省都督 本省来糧可 官一再具票蘇都督 音由流通即他省整 音由流通即他省督 香杏义証明其確。都督指令 本田之時初不必過于 本田之時初不必過于 本田之時初不必過于

民。提 國。倡。 了奔走呼號不乏熱心毅力區氏國建始設施孔亟而唯國E 飲o 世無窮之基端 揚盛業。 人道彰善癉惡何 外中 報成立以至於今已歷五 於其。 在:0 1111 斯。 無蘊。 舉本 贵,5 唯國民祖之問題為最要愛國君。總不宣海內士庶類能言之近者今已歷五週歲矣其中擴張民權 护。 記否之。 闘自救。 於危亡一躍干丈植 成民之克享榮 (石)

豆

有種女

作 所 先 生 等 述 失 一述 製品必 有删畫的 繁貼商 解說及部 怕無絲質改惑獨羊 解機角 有始戶情 **当了省便的法子要改新对抗然于改装改装改变的法分别服务恐慌者佣钢** 有不改百了改着萬 为家的主义 (本也) (本也) 門易又 真至有自 族近以改 人君知改 買以衣裝 一上舞之間種是聲 看年着一 看思法游 兵慌不下 該之知流 人人儀社 買購之及 ——行古 必慌有 上五者以 海相本剪文告局辦 明日有為 普原憂恐 局來為慌 啓一因者 影情質 沒與賦

5 2 3

第

粒球包 五分入 九三十 种 超 五角 八九二 市 位 一角 八九八十 位 五角 年 八九二 百 八九二 1 八十

八折滙花不通可以包

處理經約特

中法大藥房

里東 堂南羅新源書局

重慶中西大樂房

煙台文 盛 福

服法一切詳列仿單

午絞腸等郊似法吞服立能起死回生萬無一失幸勿輕視

者乃救急排疫之良藥無論危急重婚如霍亂吐瀉吊脚子

三餐有加醒脾健胃宿食漸消清火平肝醒快怡然清醒丸

悶肝火上冲時患頭電腦脹服清醒丸拾餘粒覺心胸舒暢

清醒者乃清人之心竅而醒人之意趣凡閨閣名媛類多體

角可保一人平安若費銀一元可保一客平安

清爽諸病消散夏秋之間日常服用可辟時疫惡痧費銀一

脳脹神昏嘔吐痰塞發寒發熱者服清醒丸十粒立能表理

-粒之妙用如遇襲寒暴熱之時風邪易感致患泄瀉痢疾

晉周肚腹疼痛者服清醒丸<u>八粒頓能腹境痛止辟散獨</u>氣

八粒之妙用如在燕會熱聞受感傷中獨氣或食不潔立時

獲益質大

粒立能平胃順氣化食消痞食後常服除根不復所費有限

七粒之妙用凡傷氣傷食嘔惡反胃心胃疼痛服清醒丸七

排除菌毒常帶身邊可辟各種時疫

九粒之妙用若喉痛初起之時即含清醒丸九粒立覺滿口

南凉母須一二小時立能消腫止痛誠爲善治喉症最便利

乙良樂日常服用永無喉症之患

五粒之妙用如烟酒過醉或頭昏眼花者服清醒丸五粒立

二小時立即胃開脾心肚飢思食飯後常服可免食積胃脹

四粒之妙用如食物不化飯後飽脹即服清醒丸四粒過一

三粒之妙用於精神倦乏之時或夏秋之間口含清醒丸三

二粒之妙用如口乾舌燥或患牙患用清醒丸二粒塞於痛

處立即虫風立止有止渴潤喉之妙

粒立覺精神爽振辟時疫解汚氣百病不傾如此妙品毋車

刻神清氣爽腦安目明解紙烟醒宿醉妙用非凡

解鬱散胃心胸愉快每日常服可除一切胃病食量有加體

質強健洵推衛生無上妙品

六粒之妙用如氣鬱腹脹反胃作酸者服清醒丸六粒立刻

揚溢全國暢流誠不愧中華民國天產之特色也 大蒙各界歡迎凡經嘗試者莫不嘖嘖稱實是故得以聲名 清醒丸乃樂界之泰斗選四醫之秘方用華產精造期望挽 一粒之妙用如常含清醒丸一粒時覺口中香芳清凉生津 回利權若非功力超摹何能達到目的自去夏發行以來會

時華上南門 外西平刷所會議特別 圖書 開 要事務新 分 排型处 解准期 惠臨 廿日 後號 ─ 歷即 陰

路外雅中國銀行、公司主人 開空李厚賴 计数略中華银行(七)三馬多人。 强人傑 薛頌波 楊收殷應取即可也本公事務所在江西路 B 字九號 七十七十十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二

17.10 1万三十四號通義銀行(四)北京路四明銀行(五)北京路市

聞

雅·再調查始知為盜者上匪實居多數於 行 被害之家指不勝屈為敢開列各匪名單呈睛迅賜搜查按名拿辦 輩 各 備 洋 炮結 臭•稱• 胍• 知• 上• 謨• 所• 年• 應•

候商明下禮拜二凯

ا دنيول

V1000

●民食之恐慌 本单自来缺價量以來竟日益增漲刻已漲至每石十元數角人心惶惶雖經湖市等處採蓮之米已能接擠癿價尚太平民心愈形惶迫現經民政總長勘悉有不肯之徒在鄉間散佈流言和米一石招洋一二兀無知鄉愚信以為其一唱百和竟有因此預備問水平民心愈形惶迫現經民政總長勘悉有方能充盈價學稅平恐幸災樂韻之徒勾煽愚民风特出示曉諭再派 安員方能充盈價學稅平恐幸災樂韻之徒勾煽愚民风特出示曉諭再派 安員有防兵隨時抵御等本的主義獨屬是民自以擇賢嘉獎倘敢 野 戀不 法自有防兵 隨時 抵御、幸勿自蹈與及云

各即在大達碼頭擲炸彈一條明人王震因道義和蛛枝內茶房雖

張班·菲·以·

棄炸彈續誌

文·專稅務已於 五月十二一日 接授 隨經吳民政長將一應捐冊移案 貨物稅總公所 刻奉蘇省程都督委令張 壽 歸引來源為 所 洋五元充公獎交保斥退 特內 並有同寫客沈紹獻証明站着別 祭刻由陳裁判派探查明 尚 無別

中一社之國民指数 中南社回人邀回各團體復在展虹南商議國民指辦法 中南社回人邀回各團體復在展虹南商議國民指辦法 韵·先· 顶 朱。

橋前大白棚食得、陳三福 錦 即顧商 図公食具潘寶槙等巡邏至城内

一寄奴遺響

○ 獎勵服

mì

結『心・人族対象

再•

殿宗聚衆賭博當知照典聲進内

型·種·良·加·給·湖·公復:公 源·丽· 商·親·質· 公偕:公 珍·料·概·数·普·地·司隨:

於昨大水(B) 既所 移解之工。 技

乏工 女日

数 新斯經 新斯經 新斯經

就被对公常

核法则里洗

提回紅毛 凯批水毛

不挠作向 100 七四為

明刊山益

用後由桑君提職推朱君少屏為赴初一開大會之代表異贊成等數性息(乙)須俟全國集數有成政府指定用途經參議院或國會之認可始傳教督方法(甲)由各團體公司組織獨立機關担款隨時由該機關指定銀行存放者須得民政長之承認(乙)無。何鄰機關其用費皆另鄰不得開支分文二監一收。於丁法(甲)由民政長設立總機關發正式收據各團體任代收之責

飛 即要品雅等四人

景明) 控前為某捕房繙譯之。石樹已入英籍六粤人徐鋭(即牙醫徐 譯

將石逮案凱押在粲昨由捕房派控**殿**・及碑徐 媛 媛逃匿等情業已由廨

工• 苦•

力・本・遂・工・苦・移・爲・舜・心・

III BBB 818

16061000000 1000 JULIANE

双烟具附具的

中萬間之正直

4 4 4 4 9 5 B 4 4 4 6 6 5 5 11 11 F

● 限期 逻清 原文豪投關北 東非氏有一女衛養王李氏家被蔡阿 原本氏有一女衛養王李氏家被蔡阿 原表提凱忽叉後賴奉到沒押候再覆 別長提凱忽叉後賴奉到沒押候再覆 ● 解酒滋言
6條之手背由插行經密勒路溫一

等六月均因倒垃圾運章被捕房查見華配路等處之楊阿才邱仁生華雲廷 ●倒垃圾違章 六子年十四前日被匪拐失請為百八十七號江北人吳長友稱伊 **四公堂傳案處罰** 公戶均因倒垃圾賃 被拐

捕 頭准之 客違章 小界 配

4

氏應陳

氏等各花個

晚有徐阿生

住西華得 房押] 至 昨刀 路 晟 刺

西華得路二千 查女 人。界。明。受。若即今。貼之。尤。嚴。自。豪。人。商。 皆。風。默。蓋葉。屬。日。承。力。著。氏。大權物。 趣。氣。葉。屬。日。承。力。著。氏。大權物。 趣。氣。葉。書。門。驗。其。墓。南。率。有。為。則 於。如之。經。嚴。徒。逐。師。路。開為。自。鉅。前。經。 養。此。餘。為。蓋商。傳。藍。學。劉。懷。產。屬。營 產。無。則之。何因。功。章 樓。之。氏。淡。力而所。 被。今。鉅。則。而。號然為。始。上經足。金。留。 發。日。至。金。即:非。如。數。四。之。為。即。然。時。 謂 非。稱。嚴。商。之。符。營。與。錢。貼。 憑。創。有。起。人。數。楊。而。洋。爲。智 雕 立。致。亦 也。者。常 其 者。 即 如 抗。後。所。 侈。致。富。何。為 非 若。後。出 人。寝。者。盾。操。 之。彼 之。凡。問。其。不。分。其。徐。波。原 海 經 數之。彼之。所。問。其。不·分。其。徐。波。原 海 鄉 傳。風。時。心。為。當。子。絕。支。堅。氏。葉。其。上。實。 壹。而 商。神 授。年。弟。即 所。定。其 氏。所。富。以。

下公理故余深望自公公司之於深敗而無足稱盖不進則退化一得自身不求日進其結果。 建築經林 ● 司昨務氏 法由 床

£ .

往• 力•

注· 與·

世 o

外。

个10

A

外灌和摊起自日今 下交何若社會何在我之故 其我之故也就之故也敢此五表 莽莽 H E E 七十二先 社會何若哉生之國有待於與論也破壞已過建設方來內政何若敬血之代品哉夫亦筆若古專盡於此之代品哉夫亦筆若古專盡於此人或鐵血馬或筆古馬鄂朔寧雨达以八八八百號鄉南為民主美哉共之或鐵血馬或筆古馬鄂朔寧雨 1 年報 F 前五 烈狗美黃花岗如親年紀念 日。日

國犯十措元神弟扛 年五月十五日 華五月十五日 表話諸哲 五歲勉計 н 哉翁 织 视言

州新

贝 時至 五時為 総常年 會 **基**二元 ご分上半 廣 年 等告

册切案本

松六進前 新號行在係

再門方會部 本牌法員〕

會凡均毛力

銀紳已留了

数商业到人

章軍緒家珠

人學現中都

洋谷在連ノ 一界本開用

元同會談 二十事話差 角顆路會十 翻表明三数 徽司設大

章情在亦

大者廣經甚

洋本西登) 六會路報紅

角異新聲衫

特常民朋多

此數胡所沙

佈迎同有單

告到第二

即會三書的

希時弄會主 公間一中7

整以百一社

DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE

黄以___

化班月

化印

念被 廿 一點九 爱以 是司流 共來臨值茲於是日本紀 盛假念 幸新 合會 作告 人。五五 起之血化 和目命 民自需 國土先 開之烈國美男 之花義 光儿于

彩戏质

之间州

時民失

蒞熟敗

會不流

各當血

歷良之

之妓女時在街衢拉客有選捕房禁令當由捕房筋將氏原等一併傳解諸究中西官凱得榕卿家前己嗣遇不應故中西官凱得榕卿家前己嗣遇不應故以示薄懲

因姦 **斃**命

西 感。所。倚。不。區。百 試 人。不。緊。从。能。其 貨。與。 共 無。惟。駢。縱。 之。 絕•國 和·於·叶·始·轉·上·集·日· 商。余。且。也。移。海。工 於。 草。心。蒙·蘇·顧 乎。商。舟。 椒 者。其。因。如·然 出。舶。 日。矣。影。於。轉。而。於。廟。 人。

昔

之。海。足。轉。私。細。產,非於。豐。自。進。已。年。業。之。失。迷。藉。要。結。勝,皆。年。治。之。贈。因。稱。求。至。惡。恐。固之。西則。人。者。所。此。潤,存。取。損以。為。道。敗。信。此。之。團。皆。吾之。日 奇。遠。投 故。且 前。忘。忧。因。地。商。固 因 日謂。者。之。之。既。害。前。之。固 愈。也。以。竭。體。蓋 人。來。營。徑。賜。禮,相 惠。提。所。而 隨。約 所。不。緣。沃,席。 尤 破。除。不。之。之。阻。不 多。職 逞。尤 以。西。以。西 營。往 一 事。奉。先。而 自。成。就。而。爲。足。而 於。豐,不。產。地。足。大。豫。能。沉 棄。偏。在。操。人。投。人。於。往。 瞥。 雜。而。人。以。來。於。簡。言。望。惟。魚。而。於。 於 比 以。浸。皮。四 以。醋。也。 錄。 專。 經。之。 機。以。 容。有。 初。 西 權。所。致。其 於。 簡。言。望。惟。魚。即。於 於 比 以。浸。皮。四 以。醋。也。止。。 。 。 之。機。以。。。有。初。西 權。所。致。其 於。而。之。之。而 內。戲。厚。計。 響,年。 圖。及。質。年。成。亦。一 華 心。設。經。事。投。盤。舍。下。商。憂。留。富。於。



- CENT





國民協會 翻之 **期** 检 會 各團體 **市界聯合會** 日期地點 査 日 1. 一覧表 1. 一覧表 事形 新新新新新新 南市 新 辨 (便列入下) 下五 廿十 十 午月 五八 五 一廿 日日 日 官 藉本 時日 省報 特關此欄 大會商確 追悼會 類 談話會 附記 之策 補 教 死義烈士 新備閱書 杭 火 滬

吉海海海江**襄**和陽晏日新陽九: 招商總局出演公司 怡和洋行 太古公司 招商總局 太古公司

百十九兩五錢 百十八兩百十八兩五段 百十九兩五段 百十九兩五段 五十八兩五段 五五段 百十二兩五錢 大貞丹 客 新 飛 金 安 紹 北 鯨 華 慶 裕林愛司克 京 往往往往往 推 浦往 克 行 響 年 香 長 海穿 波 波 涯 涯 門山 戶往 普舟 横長 往長江 普陀石 神 審紹公司 水古公司 本古公司 錦章洋行 怡寨洋行 太古公司 口清公司

三月 念九 H 口 機拜三 滬

丹月水三日財天六雙雙六雙膕支其鐵雙丹火月水三日財天云襲變六變紅腳鳳季月星光神官雀泉龍龍虎脂紅林毛虎鳳車季月星光神官雀泉龍龍虎龍鷹虎

兩

九兩

淡 襄 江 海 致 海 連 江 而 平 陽 新 口 遠 晏 陛 天 輿 九 一段三分客部 一番一千八百片一兩一錢二分字鄉庄輪豆油三十件 輪

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ī	_			

車 缩

3	&		. 3	表		刻	• 0 • 0	時		行		H			
	1 七點客五分(快車到)	一點三十分(挺軍	六點四十分(快車)	杭 下午十二點五十五分(慢車)	上四个 贴贴一 十二里	第二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十	十八分(一點五十分(貨車)	工 下午二點五十四分(模用車)	十午點八	莊 下午二點五十四分(城間車)	四分(貨車)	廿二五数	上 上午七點正(慢車)	由上海開至閘口
	點三十分(快車到	上 九點五十三分(優圍軍止)	在 四點十八分(貨車)	李 上午九點二十一分區間車	江 下午三點三十四分(快車)	十一點三十三分(三 五點寄二分(快車)	十點五十分(慢車	七點十分(庭間車止	出五十四分())))) ()) () () () ()	州 下午二點正(後里)	杭 上午七點正(慢車)	口 下午一點二十五分(咸間車)嘉興止		由閘口開至上海

京竹	江 鎮	州常	錫 無	州	蘇山	毘 第	iff N	iff	上
上午八點十分(夜車) 下午三點四分(快車到) 下午二點四分(快車到) 下午三點四分(快車到)	产五四、五四、五四、五四、五四、五四、五二、二十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五十四、五	上	个三點十三十五 不點十三十五 一三點十三十五 一三點十三十五 一二點十三十五	上 二點十分(夜車) 二點十分(夜車) 二點十分(夜車) 二點十分(夜車) 二點十分(夜車) 二點十分(夜車)	一點五十二分(快車) 點五十二分(快車) 點五十二分(快車)	十點ス 黙懇 二三點 四二 點十五 十十	次點點三點	1-37 272	由上海開至南京 上午七點三十五分(快車) 九點(喪車)
海 上 上下上 下上 个个午七五午个	午一午午七五	五十二十七點	下 上下 上下 产十午午 午午	上 下上下 下六二午午午 七點點三九十	錫 無 上午五點九分(大 五點九分(大 五點二十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五十四 五	中 14 大 1	- WL - WL	上 後	南 下八十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二

總局				一十一一十
振華紡織公司	皖	皖南同鄉會	各團體	中國圖書公司
静康里批 被所	蘇州路本會所	安事務所里	市新舞	司印刷所不公
十八日	十八日	十九日	十七日	後十 一時 年
股東會	職員常會	職員常會	捐辦法	股東會

之。心o與

心而已矣。

矣是故。

验

二焉者也。

始於染香進

名日香

光莊嚴夫身與

如染香

人身

有香氣。

斗。道

在,

守。

小小。

正°

必。

靜。

無。無。無。無。無。無。無。無。無。此。此。是。

下。盗。聞。無。名。博。

李二曲

之, 心, 则, 。

文整擅

也。則:

言。

八宗陸省

於道未有

得。

當。外。

講知·時·稱。甚。與,古。修 學。從。諸·極速,黃、聖德, 而。事。儒,治。漢帝。人。治。 不。於。紛誠時。並,相。國。 物。有。云。無極。不。老氏。無方。 道 峰著我 可見耳迴溪来嘗學 篇,學。循。稱。傳。 於。老。更。其 之。 考。何。用,精。 德經 也。於。 עול 出一家情 得。 其。 其。 一二 一二 已 数 次 抉擇其物 與大紳 皆 云。以。旨。叙 本,養。後。趣。例 上。生。文。各。有 故 融通儲 其。 國皆特 何即何或二 為高等監督。

上有國會

之國債委員

其下則

關於公債之行政事務

债:

fŕ

專局專

科

以掌之

(稍有出入則各門 各種機關均未組織 八則各國國情。 言舉行 行以行代

城。水、明。云。 過。 整。二。初、白。學。知 庵。程。以 沙。 責權之種類有永遠公債有票持此草票即認為債權其 上買債繳銀之後即給以草一國債刑人公債十 年金公 之委員 債委員 一國債刑凡公債皆登錄其委諸英倫銀行英倫銀行政 夏至於行政事務則 夏會略同專掌**公**债行 **参其募集則公告** 債有理財部 造 修有 議會

3. (國之公债行政 部大臣之下有兩 一次官所事 二高。香。 香。一高。 香。二而 者。心故日都强。一名也佛與念 **念** 念 深 即

流動公债。 公債分爲有

不灭。

一事稍不定

守武子家。 不能學孟子。 孟子不都唯

·彭尺木先生集外文 古王子染香別錄後 古王子染香別錄後

錄中文體和其本應而其 亦閒收一 育別公司 名 H

作.

岸° 逼° 過一些

为 M 征霜 知 漢 已 久 冬 畏 長 途 窮 冬 台渡

藍天蔚

年五月

横我行何當 展。風。雁。河 冽。 東。遠。中。洞。崎 明。喧。波。嶇 俯 实。 仙 上。閣 视。捨 汇。舟。 空。 竺 石°舟°江 易響岸 渡。無。

及評斷古今

大勢至之論念

兄女· 献。 慘澹。 風聲 饑。皇。聲 號。却。晝 水。苦。徑。天 後 勞。下。色 藥 木。暮 連躋。 1110 歷

根。

之門予故 念。 則 之。 指。 當。 狂子之言 深切之談即不專明淨 說 翌 則 樂得而 論之其他 別 爾·而 士. 求。乎。

下。白工· 清。沙部 江。渡入·

巨。

俸**錢**仍食 化。 1110 後。此 宫。存。混 與。 為 與 一 制

迎。過,即 其。 期 合。 其。 即 令。 預。 預。 不 種。 必 经

宦當

意。

之與黃花崗園

完美不

必多質本。

函。似。衰。以,也。 藏, 時, 印 致。 敷、氏。 證。 麥 衰。 然 不 球。 紀 之。大•一小影 氏。麥。知。 著。為。日、名。費,此 統。影 明。以。意。者。路。四:世。] 其。此。或某如,人。凱。 事。之。其。報。化。麥。肖。 者。路。西,世。曰、省某 如,人。凱。中某 並 故。面。日。埠。紀。 達,已貌。指。人。之。後

七。古·行·根

譚則

文·惯。

Ele

龙之州有

湯。之。尺。收在·大。製 煎。鮮、寸。藏、貨。夫。於。 書、闇、之。慎。利·在 必。畫 必。

短格素。於

出必翁劉

懋●是●每 升。山•國•人·殊。特。一。字。國。至。如・飛•譚•矣。色•枚。樣。半 之。非。亦。為 票 曾 也 如 票 曾

當。列。年。

然 不°界°加° 而。能。所。印。 榮●獲○珍○不○ 高,林,一。供,於獲,於獲,卷,後,養,為, 藉。聲 印,讓。 以。不。 豈。 位。 節。 乏。 知。 與 。 人。 有。 內。

安。客。 齊。煙。樓。 我。 老生。

理

禮。阪。 恒。造。 局。雲。 霧散草 造雲日喬 雞。川號。居。 居。居。為為 泉。 流。心。午。 巖

程,

價。其。己。 種, 政。列。前,方 品三分。 票即通

成。地。字。字。郵。西此 郵。橫。以。票。人。 適印機·加藏。 南。成,用·印。郵。 北。若。臨。中。票, 如。人。名。諭,統、干。時。華。之。 庚。爭,三。勿。一。發山。民。癖。 千。賜、十,用、之。至。立。國山

也 諒 Z۰ 意。 此 亦。 報界 作。

石之間。 一天·俱·巴。 一天·俱·巴。 一天·俱·巴。 一天·明·斯·岛。 一天·明·斯·岛。 一天·明·斯·岛。 艇,民。

何。忍。意 爾。嘗 器。釋,味。一。謂。

紀念一紀念二 備総意趣函為錄之

五週年紀念祝典亦云巧矣於是說者。 一六紀念日乃神州報適於是日開。 。 。 此日正廣州春義戰爭最劇 州。

利•在何。從。不。 非於•代。何。忍。 若。稽,昔

後。古。之。損。手。人。不 士,下。但

史有人説神州報紀念祝典并非為出 不讀是報遂與是報生特別之處情以 人謂神州報何以硬用

州報之志士以筆墨革命十二人黃花崗之志士以 聚• 囊• 者•

●舗が鴻っている。 海蛛質且過 ●二扁不命或 京馬鶴取攸久 天西生日可傷 大里棘賊人大 樂石手為觀怒 開海錢

京都大寶齋 及本籍立 ●真正西藏馬賽專治文式

者甚亦飲愈已北 请喜染森不旋里 腾已升服奇霄 化黑如以**塞**樓 北依馬金加花洛京法路縣重摩通 可服期日分即數 隨俱內為腐科來

鳴句春必、

践

痴鰯痰迷心竅

帝器之損邊與當者爲無復存其告之不完猶衣之脫擔 與之合。

詞錄不勝錄亦具見砒會對於本報之。 一兩題為紀念談詞雅 時質電配・

元二瞬 〇元無

下 四 不

扶陽第二 海和 毎年 十元功勝 此时 後受胎 -信遠華縣者

石戶枯 **毎海勝年酒少射燥秘で** 十四瓶子服體處幼親易 表種體 血體肌多 盖 有月服子之平虚瘦或所属 及 例以 电 图 大扶照多補弱口老自近用要市場命之損幼珠行 洋種九肚門人五咸州 料厅者級子腹心勢厅虛 每價苟生之服志所經言 元每有本脾弱守治關目

在八連開所百感舞經

二元服營由體及也不入

元年一解來虛風凡調里

單科月間也損寒經則於

府起不止係塞營調孕大

料四中级此子致水井。

每元途宫丹宫祖不受

目 毎打十 **小瓶一元二角** 每打二十元 二元

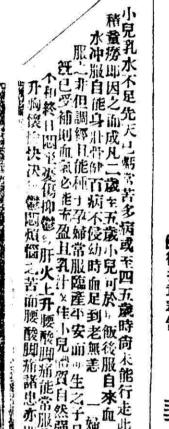
價 大瓶二元 來血 用列后 功





還健清運北紙 戊人然 昭 川田 吳川 無酸順面消疫房 高 尺 童 學神邊 面骨以人骨補 毛色 思旺力腿 乔 黄 毛 血 勞 或失 日之之廣之盡思矣除。以則 見能人體心面應 自即前 强岛血肿力与過一 九. 壯景氣臺漸以

帐



阿之苦而腰酸脚痛諸患亦即消化 一中年先天不足肝火上升腰酸脚痛能常服此自來血則而分充足肝火土乳汁×佳小兒常質自然强壯 一婦女向缺連動血氣品隨產平安而《生之子日後必少疾病 一因先入一品的而足到老無恙 一婦女經水不調或經漏經冷一局可於。飯後服自來血 小藥匙每日三次開一至四五歲時尚未能行走此即氣而不足之明證第

發 行 海 路

凡男女 曼滿口芳香有 含化二三粒即 止涡生精潤喉 可常服 人的

四包十二 包粒 (銀匣 - I (入丸二百) (網匣一只 算可上以以以可上上 五百

華底福面香一東捕路四上行總經均貨京藥各 堂光里惠對品首房老馬海所發售有號廣房埠

精滑遺夢

藏敵不敢

方真教釋

之各症

上外樂七治齊盒中如者種旺立舊益鍊保機之諮詢陰之精素故道久數年九據 海貼問角神樂洋盒何速子精愈有氣丸元本境草生脂陽乃除詳年已陽來為之 三宿效年效功四洋○為真神且夢生助真樂何」命則强下仁細再全謝治天方 馬疾之深益效元二旬歸神壯可無精養方見從處有精則焦層報榜○之愈下當 **生**小不若久〇同外每盒一也耐健建設 改日釋其烈炎攝不實登以以名盈人一金 內治科洋試抱戰乌揚無腎金数生日之陽間

劉茲子母避清臌和羅慶紅 製氣宮船疫血脹肝威丹輪 補 血奪導平點化利平鷄袋藥

水丹樂丹樂樂樂水一完 每每每每每每每每二小 瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶大瓶

海 劉雪兒沐傷血生喉外羅 图 图 科浴風清津症科威子 图 图 科浴風清津症科威子宫 服 花疳海解保潤保拔火宫 積水表安腸命毒泡丸 聚 精糖品丸丸丸外水藥 經

每每每每每每每每每 瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶 瓶瓶瓶瓶瓶 元 一四四二三元一八三三四元角角角角半元角角角角

威威威威威威威威威 廖傷泄眼安葆退補牙玉國 瀉藥睡肺熱精痛樹 牙 每黑藥水丸露水丸水神粒

返黑發益

老髮耗

碼念鐵分簡常酸子應者洋南套壓活可性陽非首

二洋瓶點絡轉數卷海細

元三千政培强四不拘察

另六可第固者疼精并以

有元寄一本賽箱施各部

安使维 速精偉 〇神百 信倍病 力是不自発生 備後如 (補設上海) 「糖」以及 「糖」以及 二湯遺 西湖新里 (門內京都) 加外貼透 (作矣此力)

廣 人服 安康

速髓無治久精山 如陰精雖面症流 張補冷多黃皆砥 九二症質酸虧力 每盒服少體耗 盒包之本軟相挽 洋愈奇寶四火 一重功碟肢妄 元者立悉無動造 一見病力或化 料料當源虛思 六除日霓損獻 洋永止異傷甚

盒根可得勞太功 面血足道蒂亦丹 **腾酷** 則精固洩 **郵病身滑望見**

加復遠原形如能内服外樣取對一瓶全數重者一二料除根海科均從大小兩便面出愈後可保於以來治愈男女雜瘡何止數萬人 鍊雲大藥房秘製珠黃十 效料水人更洋不市 快八復上 聖 **寳搜毒丹**

K○立意珠珀 五淋白濁 凡每盒八元每瓶洋二元另有珠黄八寶低玻照常仍可生育雖諸際東華上治豫之樂雖多難有犀黃化器 治花柳 盒洋生 種 注生 便 重 名 路如此之思勝閉初效推 西男丹實者言赶起善到 省子奇凡 難且入久治天 花物立花安染格包女

里戶墨此存**间**發倘**走**真 口**風**樂丹**清**其致被下乃 **上速如服悉不鼻醫魚藥** 大將不立心休爛俁口到 樂 見刻 研其頂用便病 房散言止究害穿升機除 鹽驛可痛 東非週樂無 啓服立消成後身或論と

毒二生 世誤步形一吳

字科虛駁去生 **秋**獨 月每相曾於育 一兩勞稱生本 始注 換洋傷神和樂 效元症常 綱 無單一服衝然 上海三馬路西市小華國對面開陽種子养生酒每大瓶洋四元小庫弱之身保可轉弱為與精神百第一要樂每料一斤洋八元每分類科諸症服之無不應手奏效即獨科一葉它如丹到肚肿和具體

里洋步元來年 二二履○未婚下火氣冷青易信 新元如另經女盗雙而苦苦云 ❷ 自之谷可此 #經香寒天和 片

對身陽網旺速子反事別育洋種萎指血治宮耗蓋白之 二子精日媛命寒精婚帶埋 元之發可宮且冷血人下凡 男炒色侍培 難赤以性子不 婦品慾慶元保白助情宮館



男疼婦耳耳無牙及頭背內眼 腦等腦正腦症昏腦 氣症氣頭氣 矮斗宫 花氣 筋風筋 風不 不 不 不 滑等帶 流足 足 足常 Ħ 齒 竅 綠患 47 閉 患 頭 水瞳

頭

治

牙脱落 打 -1-寒 蛩

伴。

(COCCO)
(COCC

小說懶污

例言 中國美術家傳

爲主書畫名家人所共知者 可悲也予於各家筆記中摘 笑不數年即同泥土拋棄 其名且無人能稱道矣是 中國美術之精遠出歐 一二得一小帙日中國美 編所收者以雕刻泥塑 傳蓋發潛幽之意也。 祇足以博公卿大夫之 虫小技爲之者既費點 精巧絕倫惟前人概目 畫無論矣即雕刻泥

▲趙夫人

义以膠續絲髮作爲輕幔宮 乃進寫江湖九州岳山之勢 機絕孫權嘗歎巴蜀木平思 吳王趙夫人丞相趙逵之妹 號爲絲秘(古今名畫記) 織為龍鳳之錦宮中號為 畫巧妙無雙能於指問以 **善畫者圖山川地形夫人** 國地形宮中號爲針絕

妄加修飾後果爲一俗工修 聚寺有眦沙門天王像惠之 **畫**見道子藝成恥為更爲塑 楊惠之初與吳道子同師學 上迷為天下第 途失初 住惠之申戒後人不可 生其傍有二倍 八一手崑山甍 乞食を 少年。旗目四皇帝

通

力。錢。 之。 。銤 TE 前, 頭 但

不謂

イテ而來行至一處見道旁 **有少年乞丐於市衣裳襤褸** 樂惟對於 娇。日。 日竆漢汝年 之於是側

何。

。處。次。負。柱。中。在。以 。蓋。後之。黃。丈。此。爲。 欲。仍。繞。諸。於。此。爲。 幾因而 余曾徧 《余之際· 花籍心 花。 事。何。近以,余。 命途多 遂检。 我。 如。 其。効 操。勞。 作。少 疾後萌 雖°余歲時 家。最 宗。症,不。 症,不。 故 能。其。 再' 濕, 汝既。 他。 悔。涕。 室。 允。糜,擇。 病, 爱,玩,

(之) 愿。先陳。 (之) 原。將。設。 (遺) 處。室,及 内。一。日。給 思,他。故 卿。為 之。 掃。切。汝 以,必 事 余 澧,為 草 除,綱,可,代。欲。當 仍。此。氣。 遠 潔, 軟, 將。價。使, 必, 不, 花, 所。亦

二。遺。此。色。 百。憾。車。旣 重。不。旁。斤。矣。上。而。中。之。即。 余·撒·爲。事。曰。 有·連·業,均。余

此余。 喜°生。 貨°所。 時見幼孩之。 自此遂不敢 照為之事。 為之丐又。 、 余之不慎 憶。 及此 燃。幼。 也。孩。

则°李°小°偷 兄。

離。無,今豊使,此。本。治。不。室,

▲劫°▲ 合人∘日

花

花

民。▲▲▲▲穆》▲自兵。糜女用吾聞

於衛生熱心國貨者畫一與汗異常售價不品以製品發行一種河南雙絲房流行生涯頗覺落寞近見流行生產頗覺落寞近見流行生產頗覺落寞近見

郵局安速值力自給一教命實務也○每分洋二元或賭一後點愈後永不復於誠夫下第一教命實務也○每分洋二元或賭一後點而觸改築失魂落魄之症則自語自述大呼小叫弄文作武喜笑怒罵 長、就。一。而、能,夜。楊、楊。言、爲。

品

馬寶治病如神

切工商皆已停頓工商界失い、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、一次のでは、

切。人。我

最時洋行) 北德洛爱特輪船公司

(代理店美

順茲順次分錄之於下 (未完)十號之一日清輪船公司在揚子江本支流使用之一日清輪船公司

印度支那航業公司(怡和洋行)支那航業公司(代理店太古洋行) 業之輪船公司名

黎然從此招商局已 事情瞬息萬變歷經濟

[局一家已**也即** 發爲世人服線 記多曲折終至破

人事。

至致之查用食此 如中研分之品 歸好究類種以 關

幾種特別住肴獨拉勝城足以補食譜為源上京蘇揚各酒館所不及且尚有四馬路石路之式式軒酒館烹觸精美

運業之調

超當時會向日本提騰此事後以後我招商局擔保借款一事為近頃一大問一人一人一

儉。後。於, 跟 揚子江

成。能。天。蹌。出。 小。得。下。而。高

欄爲之發表記者誌宣布者可函寄本社當於

於是。

須曳亦不可

大ᇧ疫者多處染於腹

投於未發量日本陸海兩軍醫總監實驗於軍隊特頒交証明功效文憑而日本並諸外仁丹一粒無限之佳味優秀之芳香忽覺精神爽快運天服用仁丹能健胃整膓豫防悪

(8)

常備活實唯

士三輪德寬先生並醫

惜互貨專躍

其藥學

痛醉痞

神丹 媽 貧 目 船 溜 效即 處 魚 血 眩 暈 飲

確直粒十四三丹仁服亦烈極吐驅痧痢痛肚食傷

諸公請立刻試服

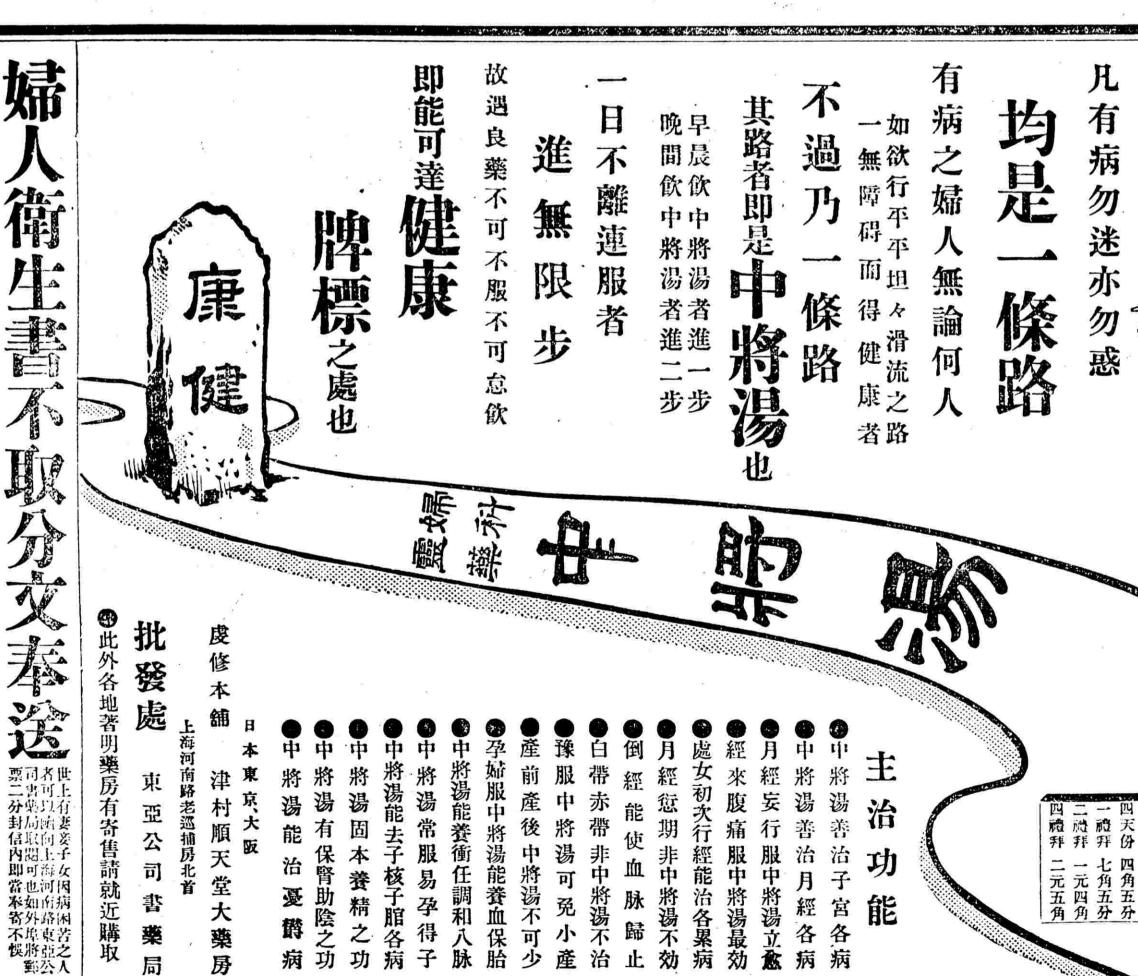
如何靈効顯著

to the president of the

凡有病勿迷亦勿惑

二元四角 一元四角 五五角

價



p # 4

局 首 海 司 東 巡 南 10] 亚

能

利增念纪手周五机日州神

National Herald

ANNIVERSARY EDITION, MAY 15, 1912

FOUR :: :: ∴ ∴ PAGES

The National Herald

ENGLISH ::

: SECTION

Subscription Rates, postage included, payable in advance, for any place in China and Japan \$7 per annum; \$3 50 for 6 months; \$2 for 3 months; and \$.70 for 1 month; for Europe and America double the domestic rates. Single copies 21 cents.

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Contributions must be written on one side of the paper and are received on the understanding that the Editors are not responsible for their loss while in tr. MSS. will be returned if they are not published and accompanied by postage.



Compliment from Ex-President Sun and Primier Tung

Our Aims o

Compliment of President Yuan

An existence of five years is not a long life. Yet for a paper like ours to have Revolution, by which it is meant the overlived so long inspite of all the difficulties throw of the Ching Dynasty and the which are peculiarly ours, is a good cause establishment of a Republic. This radical for congratulation. We are glad today we program we advocated from the very are able to celebrate its fifth anniversary. beginning, not because we had greater For the last four years, similar occasions racial prejudice against the Manchus; nor were given due importance, but more or less | because the Manchus refused to satisfy our with the same sentiment, as there was no- fancy with some measure of reform. In thing unusual to take place until last fact, we had a National Senate organized; October when the Revolution broke out. we had the Provincial Assemblies con-But on this day of the first year of the vened; we had a constitution granted; and Republic, we have special reasons to be we had hundred and one other reforms To our Chinese readers, no word is no avail, when the Government took them

necessary in regard to the objects of the up only half-heartedly. We therefore came National Herald. They are only too vivid to the conclusion that if China was to be to escape detection. But our foreign rejuvenated, the Manchus must go. Hence friends, owing to linguistic difference may we preached the doctrine of Revolution. It have not yet been informed of our aims. is true that we did not openly create the We therefore avail ourselves of this Anti-Manchu sentiment, as it would only opportunity to present to the public our involve us in difficulties for no purpose, twofold purpose, for which we have been yet our writings were such, that any laboring most strenuously under all un- sensible person could feel the touch of the favorable conditions.

One of the objects of the National Herald is to encourage smart transaction of inter- is established; and a new era is ushered in. national affairs by the government. By On entering this new age, the National this, we do not mean that we favor passive Herald must follow the nation and make a submission on the part of the government new start. But the important problems to foreign demands, so as to avoid possible which China is to solve are so numerous complications. Far less, do we favor shift- that it is almost impossible for us to single ing or procrastination, a mistake often out the most significant ones to be our aims. made by the Manchu Government. Nor do However, the proverb that hystanders can we favor the practice of Machiavelian prin- see things better still lingers in our ciples. What we favor are frankness and memory. Our foreign friends must be in a promptitude in the conducting of foreign better position to tell what China at present affairs. These simple truths were so often most needs. We, therefore, request them neglected by the Manchu Government that to be good enough as to give us advice, in we felt it our duty to constantly call its writing or otherwise, as to the best way we attention to their importance.

The second purpose of the Herald is promised. But these changes could be of Revolutionary spirit.

The Manchu Regime is gone; the Republic shall serve our country and the world.

To Our Patrons

On this occasion, we beg to offer you our hearty thanks for all support you have given us and all favors you have done for us. We can assure you of our deep appreciation, and wish to state that we will continue the dignity of the paper by maintaining a strictly high standard. We solicit your urther support, and you can do us no better favor than giving us advices from time to time. Contributions in whatever langurge will be gratefully received.

Notice

sary, a theater party will be given next Saturday afternoon, May 18, at the Hain Hsia Fu Tai (Chekiang Road new theater). Invitations have been sent out to all guests. but members of the foreign community who are interested in our paper and wish to attend the function, will be admitted, but tickets of admission must be first, secured on application to our main office, 166 Shantung Road.

Souvernirs will be distributed.

AWord of Thanks

The National Herald begs to acknowledge with thanks the numerous felicitous messages received on the occasion of its Fifth

dent Yuan Shih-k'ai, Vice-president Li Yuanhung, ex-President Sun Yat-Sen, [Premier Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, etc., etc. As they are all in the Chinese language, the reader is requested to refer to the Chinese section of this issue.



Compliments of Vice president Li

, Founded in 1907 under the auspices of Yu Yu-jen, Yeh Tsong-yui, Wang Sir-zen (P. N. Wang), Tsao Tsoong-hwai, and Lin Man-tsong, the paper had been under careful and thoughtful consideration for over ten months before the publication of its first number. This step was taken in view of the large number of short-lived papers that advocated the same cause. But tructive fire burned down its entire premise. and in consequence of which it was found quality are suitable' impossible to pacify the shareholders. Further, the revolutionary doctrines it had preached detracted many a man from having any personal connection with it. Under such circumstances when dollars and cents were not forthcoming, it should die a natural death. But there was the will, so the way. The cause was not allowed to slip away, without accomplishing some definite end; and presently Mr. Yu. who later served in the capacity of Vice-Presithe Provisional Government, left Shanghai and Messrs. Yeh and Wang by disposing such materials and goods" their own property put themselves at the stake. Under the editorship of men who received almost no compensation for their work and printed elsewhere, the paper appeared once again after a short extinc-Then followed a series of persecutions to

the National Herald. In 1908 when other foreign goods to Chinese materials Governor En Min of Anhui was assasignted and goods manufactured in Chins, such by the revolutionist Hau Hai-ling, the cases being left to the decision, in consultaaction was strongly defended by the tion with the Engineers in Ch'ef, of an paper and this aroused the suspision of the Manchu Government. Had it not Posts and Communications. No Commisbeen in the International Settlement, the sion will be paid on the purchases of such official ban would have been pronounced. Chinese materials and goods." Later, the suppression of the "People's Wail " 以呼 報 called forth vehement free speech, and upon the request of Taotai struction, is vested in a board or committee Wang of Hangchow, Taotai Tsai took steps of joint management, but in the cases of the to close of the paper. This was only saved Tientsin Pukow and Hu Kung Lines the by relieving Editor Ho from the staff, who was nominally held responsibe for governin the hands of the Chinese themselves nent opposition. Finally the notorious Indian case was censured by the paper as an atrocions crime against humanity and notice were served on it by the Shanghai Municipality, and by winning the case in the law court, it continued its existence.

Thereupon Mr. Yeh went to Honan and outbreak, he committed suicide by drown- are in all cases to ing himself. Meanwhile Mr. Yang Doh-Commissioners in Peking but escaped with- placed. out detection, had gone to England for the Canton cause, but on account of its failure, he followed Mr. Yeh's example, only to the class coaches, and the lowest price was Atlantic. This was a terrible blow. Mr. P. N. Wang was thus left single-handed in a very awkward position. To fill the the coaches and underframes and deliver vacancy of Mr. Yang, the services of Mr. them within the contract time. Instead of Wang Yuan-tsong were secured, but be-being awarded the whole order this Chinese cause of his writings against the Manchu works was give only two of the coaches and Government in wholesale butchery of the the remainder were given to the Shanghai revolutionists in Canton, the then Viceroy Nanking Railway at considerable higher of Liang Kiang Chang Jen-tsing undertook price. The Shanghai Nanking Railway to suppress it. Fortunately by offering made only the woodwork of the coaches various explanations and excuses and by and the steel underframes etc., were orderdeferring the viceregal order, it was able to ed through their purchasing agents Messrs continue its existance. Final y the Revolu- Jardine Matheson & Co, from abroad. By tion broke cut in Wuchang, and the cause this system of ordering a large amount of the paper first realized on any grand of work was sent abroad which could

five years giving the large facts only. the Chinese were compelled to pay a pur-Incidentally we may mention the stand chaing commissio of five per cent. on the taken by the paper immediately after the material ordered from abroad whilst on the death of the Downger Empress. When materials purchased in China no commission -Yuan Shih-k'ai was dismissed and Prince is paid. The loss to the Chinese in this one Ching installed, much unfavorable com- order cannot have been less than 6,000 taels mentation was expressed, resulting in cross- in money in addition to the loss of work ing swords with the then Shanghai papers, amounting to about 30,000 taels all of which which were mainly pro-Ching or rather work might have been given to Chinese anti-Yuan. But since then what has been works and workmen. their attitude toward the Manchu government? Recent events have shown the justification of our action in defending Yuan so it is unnecessary to repeat the old story. So we have achieved our cause, at least the destructive part. A word might be said about its future. With the Revolution, much has disappeared automatically, but reconstruction must be proceeded in order that Nanking Railway is also a Chinese concern this nation might be saved. The paper will and that in placing the orders with this exert its influence along this line. Further, Company encouragement was given to it will maintain a rational policy by denouncing all self-interesting pursuits, but de- known that up to the present the Shanghai fending and promoting everything that is Nanking Railway has been run at a great progressive and useful. Its interests are loss each year, last year the loss amounted not sectional but national, not sensational to about 600,000 taels, and it is impossible but rational, not individual but general.

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THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE INDUSTRIES IN RAILWAY MATERIALS ETC

BY JOHN E. HALL



FOREIGN OBSTRUCTION AND CONTROL

terest to all Chinese who have given thought to the industrial development of order placed with the Chinese firms alluded

The various agreements drawn up between the Chinese Government and the British and Chi. ese Corporation shew that the question of China manufacturing her own railway supplies was anticipated and the clauses bearing on this subject from the Loan Agreements are not without interest in view of the recent developments and the placing of the orders during the past two

The Shanghai Nanking Railway agreement states "With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese materials are to be hardly had two months elapsed, a dis- preferred as also the products of the Hanyang Ironworks, provided price and

> The Canton Kowloon Railway Agreement states :--

> "With a view to encouraging Chinese industries, Chinese government and other materials are to be preferred, provided price and quality are suitable "

The Tientsin Pukow Railway states :--

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal rates and qualities, over dent of the Board of Communications under | British, German or other foreign goods to Chinese materials and goods manufactured to work for the revolutionary campaign, in China. No commission will be paid on

> The Hu Kuang Loan Agreement states :--

"With a view to the encouragement of Chinese industries, preference will be given, at equal prices and qualities over British, French, German, American and inspector appointed by the Ministry of

In the case of the Shanghai Nanking construction and control are vested entirely and it is in the clause giving the Chinese this control that rests the salvation of a very important Chinese industry, or industries, all connected with the building and equipment of the lines.

Having now seen from the Loan agreeupon the failure of the revolutionary ments that Chinese naterials and industries now proceed to shew that instead of this sung, who had served as the chief editor, a being done that Chinese industries and very brilliant mind educated in Japan who prestige have been considerably injured by originated the bomb case on the High the way in which recent orders have been

About one year ago, the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked for prices for twelve third received from a Chinese works who were prepared and able to construct the whole of easily have been done by Chinese firms This concluded the history for the past and Chinese workmen. In addition to this

> It is easy to see that a Foreign merchant firm have no interest in encouraging Chinese industries when they get 5 per cent. commission from the Chinese for materials and work purchased from abroad and no commission on goods purchased in China.

It will no doubt be said that the Shanghai Chinese industries. It is however, well for Chinese industrial undertakings to successfuly compete with a concern which looses six lacs a year. It should not be forgotten also that any less in working the Shanghai Nanking Railway has to be made good by the Chinese themselves. It therefore do s not matter much whether the railway lose more in building coaches And you business will prosper. or not as if they loose money the loss falls on the Chinese themselves.

It has always been recognised in Foreign ountries that the railway companies should not be allowed to compete with the manufacturers in building locomotives and own requirements only as it has been proved that if the railway companies are allowed

During the rast three years many to compete with commercial enterprises that it would save delay by writing to engineers towards the Chinese, and their that the Chinese company could not carry Chinese engineering concerns have begun that the industry will be crushed. In London to obtain the dimensions. Such a industries. In order to obtain control of out the work of building coaches with cowardice."

> A further investigation of the small to above shews that the foreign railways engineer have adopted a policy of placing obstructions in the development of this large and important industry. The Engineer in Chief of the Tientsin Pukow Railway asked that certain portions of the coaches should be made a certain size and when he was asked what the size was he replied

manufacturing their own railway require- compete in this manner and the fact should known by the Engineer-in-Chief who was at railways the foreigners have repeatedly ments, and a careful inspection of the be well known to all the foreigners and firms Nanking, and he caused considerable delay stated that the Chinese are unfit to control conditions and results of such a policy connected with the Shanghai Nanking to the Chinese company by making them the spending of these large sums, yet here write to London for it. When further is an instance in which the foreign coaches were required he advised the engineer has given misleading advice to directors of the Tientsin Pukow Railway his Chinese directors with the result that not to place any further orders with the the railway company had to pay a much Chinese company as they were slow and higher price for their coaches and in not able to deliver in time. How could addition a grave slur was thrown on the they deliver their coaches in time when Chinese ability to do the work themselves. the Engineer-in-Chief had deliberately Reports of a very disparaging nature have caused the delay himself by refusing also been made to the British Minister at

to say what he wanted? Such actions shew Peking by the Engineer-in-Chief and plainly the policy of the foreign railway Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co. stating

and per neated with a national spirit, it has to see the possibility of the Chinese England no railway company is allowed to reply was of course ridiculous. The size was the spending of the money on Chinese speed or ability. Such reports are absolutely untrue and can only injure Chinese industries and prestige in a very serious After the coaches made by this Chinese company had been delivered the engineer

insisted on stupid and ridiculous alterations being made before the coaches would be accepted and he again reported in a very misleading marner to the directors of the railway company. These ridiculous alterations were insisted upon only on the coaches which had been made in China. ing an axe-handle, the pattern is not far The coaches made abroad were not required away.' Grasping one axe-handle, to hew to be altered. This was done to make another, if they are looked sekarce, they it appear that the Chinese coaches were may appear to be far apart. Hence, the wrong and so a further excuse could be f und for refusing to give Chinese firms man's pattern and as soon as they change further orders No fault or complaint is to the right, he stops. To exercise to one's being made against the Chinese directors. They have appointed a foreign engineer others what he wishes from others, is not at a large salary to advise them and it is on his advise that they have acted. The appointment of the foreign engineer was insisted upon by the banks and firms who made the loan to the Chinese for the building of the railway and this engineer gave wrong advice leading to the benefit of Friendship with the upright, friendship those banks and merchants firms.

Another instance in which foreign merchant firms may control and seriously injure the railway industry is that of acting as purchasing agents for the railways and also as agents for manufacturers abroad. It is only natural that a merchant firm acting as sole agent for a manufacturer abroad will endeavour to seil this manufacturer goods and to keep other manufacturers out of the market. If they can get the railway engineers to specify their goods they at once have a monopoly and can increase the price sufficiently to prevent Chinese or other concerns from getting business. An instance of this kin I has recently been do not do to others .-- Confucious. proved in which a foreign firm having a sole agency for goods specified by a railway to you, do ye even so to them .- Christ. engineer made the Chinese firms pay a nuch higher price for the same things than that charged to a foreign firm. The Chinese firm then has to increase its price to the railway company and must either oose the busir eas or take a much less profit. The extra cost in any case goes into the pockets of the foreign firm, in addition to Chinese. which the Chinese must pay the n a comnission for purchasing

Great efforts are being made by the new Premier, Tang Shao yi, to prevent the control of Chinese finances by the for- know it; if not, say that you do not .eigners, yet here is an industry, and one of Confucius. the most important to China, being controled in such a manner that the Chinese commercial firms have no chance of competing whatever on equal terms and every effort seems to be made to damage the industry

During the past six years, China must have spent at leat fifty million taels in railway materials such as bridges, rails, incopyeniences - Chises emplet.

greater part of this sum has been spent abroad and the Chinese have paid hundreds of thousands of taels commission their purchasing agents. The Chinese must see that these purchasing agents are not going to give up these large commissions if they can avoid it and it is not to their interests to encourage Chinese industries and purchase Chinese goods on which they get ro commission. During the next ten years, China must spend millions of taels in purchasing yard -Chinese. rulway materials, the greater part of which can be manufactured in China by the Chinese themselves. By doing so they would encourage their own manufacturers. save millions of taels in commissions and also keep the money in their own country Why should China provide foreign firms is lorg -- Chinese. with orders at higher prices and pay these arge commissions when their own fi ms and workmen are anxious and wiling to undertake the work? Such a policy must keep China poor and under the control of the foreigner, and it therefore rests with the Chinase themselves to insist that their agreements with the maker's sife go barefoot.-E. glish. foreign banks and purchasing agents shall be kept, and that where the Chinese can or will make the necessary requirements of the railways that they shall be given

orders and be encouraged. Sufficient evidence can be produced to show that every opposition and obstruction is being placed in the way of the development of this industry. The position is a very serious one indeed for China at the present time, as if those Chinese firms who have established themselves are shut out, as the circumstances indicate they will be, it will be a much more difficult thing to establish them later on when the foreigners have got the whole industry and business into their own hands.

The writer is of opinion that this industry | The Paper that stands for is the first which should be taken up and organized by the New Board of Industry. It is a simple matter and the whole power is in the hands of the Chinese themselves Also the best medium for of the proper manner of using it. They could find profitable occupation and work for many thousands of their workmen and student engineers, develop a profitable and useful industry, and retain in the country millions of taels which are now spent abroad,

If a body of influential Chinese or one of the societies formed for the purpose of developing Chinese industries, will take up the matter, the writer will furnish them with actual evidence and figures to prove their case and show them that the development of this industry is a simple matter.

The writer has had many years experience with Chinese engineers and workmen and found them equal in every way to most foreign engineers and workmen. All they require is more opportunity and experience to fit them to compete on equal terms with the rest of the world.

SAYINGS OF CONFUCI

SELECTED AND TRANSLATED BY N. TA "Learning without thinking is labor lost thinking without learning is perilous."

"When a man is not in the habit of saying to himself: What shall I think of this What shall I think of this? '-I can indee. do nothing for him."

"To see what is right and not to do it is

"To search into mystery and to act miraculously-which may be mentioned in future generations with henor-are not what I want to do."

"The path of man is not far away from man. When men try to pursue a course which is far from man, that course is not The Path of Man. In the Canon of Poetry. it is said, ' In hewing an axe-handle, in hewvirtuous man cultivates men according to utmost his inner conscience and to do to far from the path of man. What is not wished to be done to yourself, do not uo to

"There are three friendships which are beneficial, and three which are injurious. with the sincere, and frienship with the much learned and widely experienced - these are beneficial. Friendship with the man of specious airs, friendship with the insinuatingly soft, and friendship with the glibtongued - these are injurious."

CONCORDANCE OF THOUGHTS CHINESE AND WESTERN

The Golden Rule What you do not want done to yourself, Whatspever ye would that n en should do

Internationalism All within the four seas are bre hren .-

All are children of God .-- Cl risti ir. All beneath the heavens are one family .-Above all is humanity.-Western.

Knowing and Not Knowing When you know a thing, say that you

But let your speech be yes, yes; nay, nay,

At home, even for a thousand days one does not feel weary about the enjoyments; abroad for a short time, one finde

Business-like Every melon-seller avers that his melons are not sour -Chineses.

No seller cries stinking fish .- British. Importation vs. Home Product Ginger grown in one's own garden is

never so pungent as those in another's A prophet has no lonor in

One man's plan is short; two men's plan Two heads are better than o e - E il sh

Customers First The lady who sells fans shelters her head from the sun with her I and .- Chinese The blacksmith's horse and the shoe-

Circumspiction Think thrice before you act -- Confucius. Look before you leap .- Western.

Cause and Effect The sea does not ruffle when there is no wind. -Chinese. Where there is smoke, is fire .-- English.

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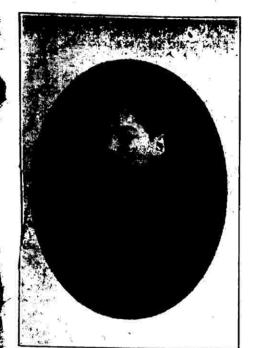
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Chinese **Mottoes** Some

Four Plans: -- The plans of a family

year are made in the spring. The plans of

Four Preserves: - If you possess wisdom

hunger may take the place of meat.

conceit becomes very learned.

invites trouble. He who is not self-satisfied

receives advantage. He who is not self-

Feur Spirit:-To love one's parents with

the same spirit with which one loves

defend one's country with the same spirit

which one would defend his family would

be the very perfection of patriotism. He

who would reprove himself with the same

spirit with which he would reprove others

would seldom be found at fault. If we

would consider others others with the same

spirit with which we consider ourselves,

harmoninus relations would be maintained

Four Don'ts: -- Don't associate with men

who are not virtuous. Don't take things to

which you have no right. Don't talk about

what you have not seen. Don't carry ont

Four Do-Not-Says :- Do not say that

you may deceive even in one of your

thoughts, for you must know that there is

Gods. Do not say that you may treat a

single word with levity, for you must know

that before and behind, on the right and

the left, there are sly ears giving heed. Do

not say that you may indulge in dissipation

for a single moment, for you must know the

reward of misery or happiness extends to

your posterity. Do not say that you may

treat any one thing with indifference, for

you must know that it involves serious

consequences to your body, your family and

Five Recognizes: - Recognize kindness. Recognize doctrine. Recognize the will of

Heaven, Recognize error. Recognize good

Five Limits :- If you recognize the limit

of speech, your faults will be less frequent

If you recognize the limit of plays and

sports, your sorrows and regrets will be

less frequent. If you recognize the limit

of want and fancy, covetous desire will be

less frequent. If you recognize the limit

of joy and rejoicing, misery and ruin will

intentions which are bad.

TRANSLATED BY MISS RUBY SIA. Two ()ughts:-In the practice of virtue you ought to take a high stand. In your depend upon harmony. The plans of a life intercourse with men, your position ought depend upon diligence. The plans of a to be unassuming.

a day are made in the morning. Two Should-Nots, -- The month should not speak of such things that ought not to be and intelligence, preserve them by an done. The heart should not conceive such things that ought not to be spoken.

Two Littles:-By paying little attention sufficient to overshadow all under heaven, to trifling affairs, you will seldom err. By preserve it by yielding your rights in favor little use of empty talk you will avoid of others. If you have courage and

Two Not-Amisses:-- Do not seek a miss of the whole world, preserve them by a following passages: and your heart will be at peace. Do not timid behavior. If you have wealth without act amiss and your body will be at ease.

Two Never Will-Haves:-If you wait deportment. until you have a surplus before you exercise charity, you will never have such an occasion. If you wait for leisure before you engage in study, you will never have such an opportunity.

Two Better-Thans:--One act of selfrestraint is better than one hundred battles and one hundred victories. One moment of silence is better than ten thousand words

Two Nothing-Likes; - If you do not wish people to hear there is nothing like keeping silence. If you do not wish people to know, there is nothing like refraining from

Three To-Considers:-When the young consider that they will grow old, they should give all diligence to study. When the aged consider that death is at hand, tkey should be zealous in giving instruction. When in possession of wealth you consider that it may pass away, you should be untiring in charity.

Three To-Promotes:-Promote happiness by being content. Promote health by keeping a light stomach. Promote wealth by cutting down expenses.

Three Must-Nots:--Integrity is a prime requisite in an officer, but he must not be haughty on account of this and be uncivil to those who are corrupt. Attention is carefulness on the part of those in authority, but they must not give attention are small. Diligence is a sine qua non for persons in official employ, but they must not begin with diligence and end with

Three It-Is-Pitys:--It is puty to have made no acquisition of knowledge during ese's life. It is pity to have idled away today. It is pity for one's body to become

Three No-That-Cannots:--When there mutual repentance there is no resentment that cannot be dispelled. When there mutual desire there is no union that cannot be be effected. When there is mutual animosity there is no calamity that cannot be brought about.

Four Goods:--Be a good man. Do good works. Read good books. Speak good

Four Fundamental Principles: -- Economy is a fundamental principle in the management of a household. Education is fundamental principle in the elevation of a family, Harmony is a fundamental princi-Conformity to right principles is a frequent. fundamental principle in the preservation

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A PROPOSED REMEDY FOR THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN CHINA.

By Y. S. TSAO

From the Chinese Students' Monthly.

In pursuance to the proposal of discussing three momentous problems. China has been facing and will forever face until they are satisfactorily solved, the writer proceeds to approach the above proposition. It is not without misgiving that he attempts to give a possible solution, for it is meant more as a suggestion to furnish some grounds for the mental exchange of views with his compatriots. It stands to reason that this artless demeanor. If you have merit topic belongs to the department of economics, and those among us who are taking Finance, Banking, Currency and the like are especially requested to lend a helping hand in an earnest endeavor to furnish strength sufficient to excite the dread data and express their opinions upon the

That the once boasted land of wealth has been changed suddenly into a land of bounds, preserve it by an unassuming poverty; that the vast sums required annually to pay our national indemnity; that the increase of importation of foreign mer-Four May-take-the-Place-Ofs:-Freedom chandise dumped into China; that the defrom care may take the place of honorable crease of exports due to rivals in the silk and tea industries: that the various reform distinction. "Early to bed" may take the measures require large sums of money to place of riches. Contented steps may take carry out; all these have combined to sap the place of a carriage. Satisfaction of China of her surplus wealth. Of the brings disgrace. The want of self-restraint his wife would be very filial indeed. To masses.



our

numerous schemes in raising money to study into our difficulties. It stands to read and digested.

Four Selfs:-The want of self-respect meet the deficit, the final resort has been reason, therefore, that the future financiers Of the above three methods of procedure. foreign loans, which have proved to be of our country should so thoroughly the Imperial Government has chosen the

suspend the levying of taxes on account of of economics. The question was raised as difficult, as it would require a large gold-

fraught with political complications. To prepare themselves as to be able to take a first. Indeed, it is the easiest step to take, raise taxation has been a failure in many leading part in the solution of the same. but in consideration of the increase of comcases, and memorials for the provincial of- It was the pleasure of the writer to have merce and the instability of silver, gold ficials have been constantly seen requesting an academical discussion on finance with a will flow out from the country, as in the the central government to reduce or even student who is specializing in the science case of Mexico. The second is the most the pover'y stricken conditions of the to the first and hest way to recognize our hoard; but th's would be the best. The finances, and in the opinion of my friend gold exchange standard would be the most

tions every town of any size should have s national bank. Here we will have to absorb the native banks and cash ahope. which would require a considerable amount of tact and diplomacy to accomplish. Besides, the system of national banks, savings banks, trust companies, and postal savings banks should be established far and wide in order to increase deposits for capitalizing great industrial enterprises. Then, and then only, may we expect a considerable decrease in foreign loans. A more lengthy discussion on industrial development will be conducted in the next issue of the Monthly. An attempt will then be made to show how these three momentous questions, namely, Army vs. Navy, Financial Reform and Industrial Organization are all intimately related.

(III. Lastly, the levying of taxes ought weather are we going to have racing again to be imposed. It has been estimated that or baseball. What do I care about dresses if the internal revenue system is purged of My wife can't afford over three of them its present corruptions, the revenue would year, and she can't wear over she them at a time. Go easy on the modis be increased several hundredfold. To be murmurings." conservative, it ought at least to increase it conservative, it ought at least to increase it by ten to twenty times. We have to Manicure Lady, "is not capable of inde acknowledge the fact that in order to standing the pretty things of life life eradicate the "squeeze" system the officials pannier skirts. All you can think of, fro an tax collectors must be properly re- here, is how to make a four-ball combination munerated for their services.

With regard to external revenues, the present custom service is quite efficient; but even here we might make a tariff that he couldn't see no sense in them i revision with foreign countries to increase skirts, all big at the top and all small at the tariff on the bulk of imports by 5 per the opposite to what it ought to be, accome cent. ad valorem. Foreign nations are ing to the law of averages. beginning to realize that unless Chinese industries are given a chance to about the different styles of women's dr thrive, the purchasing power per capita and he was reading the poem to us will decrease considerably, and so it is to night. It made the old gent take his i their future commercial welfare in con- and go over to the corner where the light sidering for a reasonable tariff revision.

In conclusion, it might be said that the of good. This is how it goes above three systems would only be an empty frame-work, if it is not filled in by a You spend for clothes whate'er you ple substantial industrial development. For it When debts and landlords make us & is only by furnishing productive labor to You always spend a trifle more. the masses may we expect to increase the wealth per capita and thereby swell taxes. multitiply deposits and maintain a gold Three shaves this morning and not a tip

"George," said the Manicure lady, "d you ever see any of them pannier skirts "I have saw a lot of skirts in my time, said the Head Barber, guardedly, "but never called them no names." "But these pannier skirts ain't girls," explained the Manicure Lady. "Thay are regular skirts, you know, George, the gar ment, not the girl. They are flounced awfe at the top, and kind of stingy at the bottom The old gent says that they are hoop "He means," said the Head Barber, hoopskirts are big at the bottom and

> them big at the top and small at the bottom All of them new fashions make me six anyway. Let's talk about the weather,

the track from past performances. "Most men is the same, for that mate Wilfred was saying just the other nig

"That's enough," said the Head Barbe "Gee. I wish a live one would come

An Unsolicited Letter That Tells Its Own Story

Shanghai, January 18th, 1912.

Advertising Manager. CHINA PRESS.

Present.

Dear Sir, It might interest you to learn that of late we have received a number of orders and inquiries for articles advertised in the CHINA PRESS, and that thus it has been proved to us that these

advertisements were very helpful to us. We have advertised in a number of other daily and weekly papers for several years, but we find that none of them has brought the results attained through your paper.

Yours faithfully,

(Name on request)

SEVERAL letters similar in sentiment are in our files, though we shall probably not our files, though we shall probably not print any of them. A newspaper can be "advertised by our loving friends" as well as a certain food product. The writers of those letters are undoubtedly responsible for the pleasant comment of our service to advertisers that is heard throughout Shanghai's business

Any hong or merchant advertising properly in this paper will get results. That is a foregone conclusion. Any paper, which has as large a circulation as this (the largest by far of any Far Eastern daily), which sets up advertisements as attractively as this paper does (like "wedding invitations," according to one of our neighbors), which puts every advertisement on a page carrying reading matter (as no other local paper does), will SURELY bring results to the advertiser, PROVIDED he makes good every advertised statement of quality and price.

Many of the successful advertisements in this paper (including those referred to in the above testimonial letter), were prepared by the advertising department of the CHINA PRESS.

The service of this department is at the disposal of every China Press advertiser.

A View of The Tai Mountain—Py Pinghung

be less frequent. If you recognize the limit financiers would shrink from the responple in the regulation of a household. of eating and drinking, sickness will be less sibility of being Chancellor of the Ex. We would leave the author of that idea to have a pretty big hoard of gold to begin have great difficulties in getting a com- suggest three main lines of procedure: prehensive hold of the financial situation, party due to the strong native bank guilds, It reflects correct Chinese the power of the provincial authorities System. over taxation, the corrupt method of levy-

ing taxes, and the present chaotic monetary conditions. The returned students, with a good book knowledge of finances, have not reform and the three possible solutions we believe any of the three methods if had enough experience and prestige to be are: able to accomplish very much. Foreign advisers, while versed in the financial con-

ditions of their own countries, have not been able to solve the problem for us very satisfactorily; and though what they recommend is evidently in the right direc- Chinese Students' Monthly, December, (11.) The monetary reform cannot be tion, the practical method of precedure 1909), gave a very concise and valuable carried on successfully without the creation evidently will not be known until we contribution on this subject and every of a national banking system. It stands to The Manager, engage a few of them to make a thorough student in finance would do well to have it reason, that in order to facilitate transac-

Under such a predicament even veteran the creation of a government tobacco plausible scheme to adopt, as it will lead to monopoly would be the most effective one. the gold standard easier; but unless we chaquer. Our financiers of the old school advocate that policy, while we would here with, and unless we have some very export I. Monetary Reform.

3. Improvement in Taxation. deal has been said upon the monetary exchange standard as a means to an end,

B. A universal gold standard. C. A gold exchange standard. "Monetary Conditions in China" (The currency in the country.

and faithful foreign financier to advise us, it would be a difficult problem to stem the 2. The Creation of a National Banking drain of gold, though Prof. Jenks assures us that "in case there should be a drain on the gold reserve, it is much easier to (I.) Within the last seven years a great replenish it." While we advocate the gold adapted as a universal monetary system would facilitate and increase domestic commerce; and besides the minting of token coins and the printing of paper money Prof. Jenks of Cornell, in his article on would materially increase the volume of

papers, and the National Herald should be your choice For subscription for certain obvious reasons. It advocates a rational policy.

Mr. Bizz, His Faithful Employe And The New Stenographer





By Winsor McCay













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